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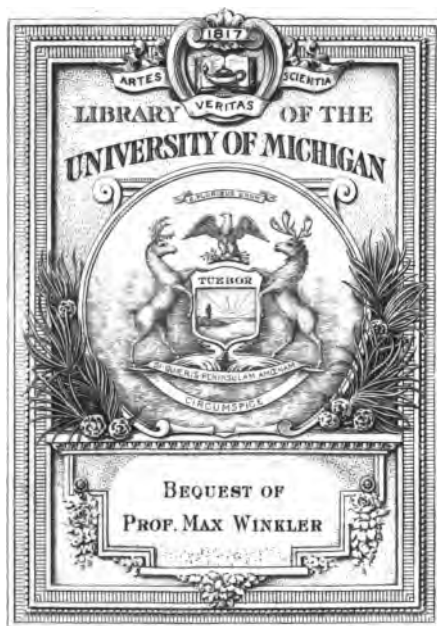
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ELEMENTARY
GERMAN
COMPOSITION

TRUSCOTT AND SMITH



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ELEMENTARY GERMAN COMPOSITION

For High Schools and Colleges

WITH GRAMMATICAL NOTES
AND VOCABULARY BY

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AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK

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TRUSCOTT AND SMITH. EL. GERM. COMP.
W. P. I

TO

Emily Atkins Smith
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PREFACE

As the title indicates, this book aims to be a textbook in *elementary* German composition. Although the book is divided into two parts, Part II is of the same easy grade as Part I. The text contains only simple words in common use, and these simple words have been repeated frequently. Unusual words, new words, slang, and difficult idioms have been purposely omitted.

The material in Part I is original, and consists of sentences and connected discourse, illustrating the use of the noun, the adjective, and the verb. The exercises have been grouped about these three inflected parts of speech, because their use offers the greatest difficulty to beginners. With the exception, then, of the noun, the adjective, the verb, the relative pronoun, and the subordinate conjunction, the other inflected parts of speech and the indeclinable words have been used freely from the beginning. To the latter no special exercises have been given.

In the arrangement of the exercises, it will be noticed that the order has been followed in which most grammars present the parts of speech. This plan will enable teachers to use the material, either in supplementing the exercises in the grammar, or in furnishing new exercises when any particular grammatical point is to be reviewed. The modal auxiliaries and the passive voice, which always give beginners so much trouble, have been fully illustrated in many sentences.

No particular declension of the noun or of the adject-

tive and no particular kind of verb has been used until it is to be expected, according to the heading of the exercise. For example, nouns of the third class, strong declension, are first used in the exercises with the heading, "Nouns. Strong Declension. Third Class"; weak adjectives are first used in the exercises with the heading, "Adjectives. Weak Declension"; the passive voice is first used in the exercises with the heading, "Verbs. Passive." By such a methodical presentation of the subject matter, the student will be spared unnecessary work — in short, he will not be "tormented before his time."

Part II consists of easy adaptations of familiar material from various sources. The variety of material — legend, myth, biography, fable, history, and anecdote — will perhaps help to make the work more interesting for teacher and student. The German original has not been given: to many beginners the presence of the German original is more of a hindrance than a help. It seems impossible for them to remember that the forms in the English paraphrase have been purposely changed, and that composition work is not to be merely a thoughtless repetition or a piecing-together of parts of the original.

The authors take pleasure in thanking W. H. Wheeler and Company for permission to adapt Numbers 117 and 76 from *The Merchant and His Donkey* and *Clytie* in their Second Reader, and Numbers 126, 124, and 87 from *Bruce and the Spider*, *The Sword of Damocles*, and *Grace Darling* in their Third Reader; the Christopher Sower Company for permission to adapt Numbers 118, 84, 132, 90, and 110 from *Giotto's Circle*, *Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth*, *A Story of Sir Isaac Newton*, *A Strange Wall*, and *Alexan-*

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Many of these exercises have been used in the class-

room and errors have been corrected. But other errors will be found, and the authors will be glad to be informed of them and to receive from teachers any suggestions that will make the book more usable.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

F. W. T.

S. C. S.

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WORD ORDER

			SUBJECT	PERSONAL VERB	PRONOUN OBJECT	ADVERB OF TIME	NOUN OBJECT	OTHER ADVERBS	NEGA- TIVE	PREDI- CATE WORD	PAST PART.	INFIN.	*
			Mein Vater	hat	Ihnen	gestern	sein Haus	auf dem Bande	nicht	gern	verkauft		
	hat		mein Vater		Ihnen	gestern	sein Haus	auf dem Bande	nicht	gern	verkauft?		
	hat	weiß,	mein Vater		Ihnen	gestern	sein Haus	auf dem Bande	nicht	gern	verkauft		hat

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

Rules for Word Order

1. German has three kinds of word order: Normal, Inverted, and Dependent.

The position of the personal verb determines the word order.

The personal verb is that part of the verb which agrees with the subject in person and number. In the perfect and pluperfect tenses, the personal verb is a form of *haben* or *sein*; in the future and future perfect tenses and in the two tenses of the conditional mood, it is a form of *werden*.

In the Normal Order the personal verb follows immediately after the subject of the sentence; in the Inverted Order it comes immediately before the subject; in the Dependent Order it stands at the end of the sentence.

The Normal Order and the Inverted Order are used in principal clauses. The Dependent Order is used in subordinate clauses.

Normal Order

2. When the sentence begins with the subject, the Normal Order is used.

In a sentence having the Normal Order the arrangement is:

1. Subject.
2. Personal verb.
3. Pronoun object.

4. Adverb of time.
5. Noun object.
6. Other adverbs.
7. Negative word.
8. Predicate adjective or noun.
9. Separable prefix.
10. Non-personal verb.

1. Subject. By the subject is meant either the simple subject or the subject with its modifiers. The modifier may be a word, a phrase, or a clause.

No words should be placed between the subject and the verb.

2. Personal verb.

3. Pronoun object.

(a) *Es* and the reflexive pronouns precede other pronouns.

(b) Pronouns referring to persons usually precede those referring to things.

(c) The accusative usually precedes other cases.

4. Adverb of time. If there is more than one adverb of time, the shorter adverb comes first.

5. Noun object.

(a) Nouns denoting persons usually precede those denoting things.

(b) If there are several noun objects of the same kind, the dative usually precedes the other cases.

6. Other adverbs. The order is: place, manner, degree.

7. Negative word.

(a) If the negative word, however, modifies a particular word or phrase, it should immediately precede that word or phrase.

8. Predicate adjective or noun.

9. Separable prefix. If the verb is in a compound tense, the prefix and the infinitive or the past participle are written as one word.

10. Non-personal verb: infinitive or past participle. If both are used the infinitive stands last.

RULE. — After the coördinate conjunctions *und*, *aber*, *allein*, *sondern*, *denn*, and *oder* the Normal Order is used.

Inverted Order

3. The Inverted Order is used in:

(a) Declarative sentences, if any other element than the subject begins the sentence.

This element may be a

(1) Word:

Dann trat die Mutter wieder in das Zimmer.

(2) Phrase:

Den nächsten Morgen setzte der Wanderer seine Reise fort.

(3) Subordinate clause:

Obgleich der Mann sehr reich war, gab er den Armen kein Geld.

(b) Interrogative sentences:

Warum ist er so zornig?

Was hast du in der Tasche?

Hat das Mädchen schon zweimal gesungen?

(1) Those sentences which have the interrogative word as the subject or part of the subject, retain the Normal Order:

Wer klopft an die Tür?

Was liegt da im Grase?

Wie viele Gläser stehen auf dem Tische?

Wessen Bild hängt an der Wand?

Welche Bücher gehören dir?

(c) Imperative sentences:

Machen Sie das Fenster auf!

(d) Exclamatory sentences:

Habe ich ihn doch nie gesehen!

Steht die ganze Stadt doch in hellen Flammen!

(e) Optative sentences:

Wären Sie nur früher gekommen!

Hätte ich nur einen treuen Freund!

(f) Conditional sentences in which *if* is omitted:

Hätte ich viel Geld, so würde ich nach Paris reisen.

Wäre es nicht so dunkel gewesen, würde er das Buch gefunden haben.

Dependent Order

4. The Dependent Order is used in subordinate clauses.

Such clauses are introduced by

(a) A subordinate conjunction:

Ich ging nach Hause, weil ich sehr müde war.

(1) If the conjunction daß is omitted, the Normal Order is used:

Er behauptete, er hätte das Geld nicht gestohlen.

(b) A relative pronoun:

Ich sah eine alte Frau, welche im Garten arbeitete.

(c) An indirect interrogative pronoun:

Ich weiß nicht, wer meine Briefe geöffnet hat.

(d) An indirect interrogative adverb:

Mein Freund fragte, wann der Arzt nach Hause zurück-
kehren würde.

Exception. When the subordinate clause contains the perfect or the pluperfect tense of a modal auxiliary and also an infinitive, the personal verb immediately precedes the non-personal verb, instead of following it:

Er sagte mir, daß er gestern in die Stadt hätte gehen wollen.

Verbs

5. *Modal Auxiliaries.* When used with the infinitive of another verb, the perfect and pluperfect tenses of the modal auxiliaries are not made with the usual past participle, but with a form which is identical with the infinitive:

Er hat in die Stadt gehen wollen.

He wished to go to town.

Mein Vater hatte die Reise nicht machen können.

My father was not able to make the journey.

6. This rule for the modal auxiliaries applies also to the following verbs:

heißen, helfen, hören, lassen, sehen.

7. The English *might, could, would, should, ought*, followed by the perfect infinitive of another verb, are expressed in

German by the *pluperfect subjunctive* of the modal auxiliary and the present infinitive of the other verb:

Ich hätte eher gehen sollen.

I ought to have gone sooner.

Er hätte mich am Fenster sehen können.

He could have seen me at the window.

8. When the modal auxiliary indicates a necessity or a possibility that depends entirely upon inference, a past state or a completed action is expressed by the *perfect infinitive* of the principal verb:

Es muß in der Nacht geregnet haben.

It must have rained in the night.

Der Dieb kann durch dieses Fenster nicht gestiegen sein,
weil es noch geschlossen ist.

*The thief cannot have entered through this window because
it is still locked.*

9. *Present Tense.* The present tense is frequently used for the English future:

Nächste Woche sind wir in der Schweiz.

Next week we shall be in Switzerland.

10. The present tense denotes what has been and still is. In such cases English uses the *perfect tense*:

Ich bin drei Monate in Berlin.

I have been three months in Berlin.

11. The *Perfect Tense* in German is used of an action in the past when the consequences of such action extend into the present. German often uses the perfect where English would use the past:

Er hat sich einen Hut gekauft.

He bought himself a hat.

12. *Passive Voice.* Verbs that in the active voice are followed by the dative case, must retain the dative case as the subject in the passive voice:

Dem alten Manne wird immer von seinem Hunde gefolgt.

The old man is always followed by his dog.

Der kranken Frau konnte nicht geholfen werden.

The sick woman could not be helped.

Ihm wurde von seinen Nachbarn nicht mehr getraut.

He was no longer trusted by his neighbors.

13. *There is, there are.* Es ist, es gibt. Es ist is generally used of a definite number or of a circumscribed space. The predicate noun that follows is always in the nominative case. If the predicate noun is plural, es sind should be used. In the Inverted Order es is omitted:

Es ist ein Buch auf dem Tische.

There is one book on the table.

Es sind acht Stühle in diesem Zimmer.

There are eight chairs in this room.

14. Es gibt is generally used of an indefinite number or of an uncircumscribed space. The noun that follows is always in the accusative case. Es gibt may be followed by a noun in the plural. In the Inverted Order es is retained:

Es gibt Brot für alle.

There is bread for all.

Es gibt Elephanten in Afrika.

There are elephants in Africa.

15. *The progressive and intensive verb forms*, so common in English, are not used in German. For example, *I go, I am going*, and *I do go* are all expressed in German by the simple present tense, *ich gehe*; *I went, I was going*, and *I did go* are all expressed by the simple past tense, *ich ging*.

16. *Isn't it, doesn't it, wouldn't you, hadn't we*, and similar expressions, when used at the end of a statement to show that an affirmative answer is expected, are translated by *nicht wahr*.

Pronouns of Address

17. The pronoun *du* is used in addressing one person in a familiar way. It is used in addressing a member of one's family, a very intimate friend, a child, or an animal. The pronoun *du* is also used in addressing the Deity. The corresponding possessive is *dein*. The verb must be in the second person singular. In the imperative mood the verb must be in the second person singular:

Mein Kind, wo hast du dein Buch hingelegt? Suche es sofort.

O Gott, du hast uns deine Hilfe versprochen! Sei uns gnädig.

18. The pronoun *ihr* is used in addressing more than one person in a familiar way. The corresponding possessive is *euer*. The verb must be in the second person plural. In the imperative mood the verb must be in the second person plural.

Kinder, wo habt ihr eure Bücher hingelegt? Sucht sie sofort.

19. The pronoun *Sie* is used in addressing one person, or more than one, in a formal way. When a child reaches the age of fourteen, he is generally addressed with *Sie*. The corresponding possessive is *Ihr*. The pronoun *Sie* and its possessive *Ihr* should always be written with capital letters. The verb must always be in the third person plural:

Sie sprechen Ihre Worte zu schnell. Sprechen Sie langsamer.

20. *Personal Pronouns.* In place of a preposition and a personal pronoun referring to a lifeless object, a compound is substituted. This compound consists of the adverb *da* (before a vowel, *dar*) and the preposition:

Haben Sie mit meiner Feder geschrieben? Ja, ich habe damit geschrieben.

Have you written with my pen? Yes, I have written with it.

Legte er die Bücher auf den Tisch? Ja, er legte sie darauf.

Did he lay the books upon the table? Yes, he laid them upon it.

21. *Demonstrative Pronouns.* A similar substitution is usually made with demonstrative pronouns:

Davon mußte der Knabe nichts.

Of that the boy knew nothing.

Damit haben Sie nichts zu tun.

With that you have nothing to do.

22. *Relative Pronouns.* In place of a preposition and a relative pronoun referring to a lifeless object, a compound

is generally substituted. This compound consists of the adverb *wo* (before a vowel, *wo*) and the preposition:

Das Zimmer, worin die Kinder so oft spielen, ist groß.

The room, in which the children play so often, is large.

23. Interrogative Pronouns. For the dative and accusative of the interrogative pronoun *was*, when governed by a preposition, a compound is substituted. This compound consists of the adverb *wo* (before a vowel, *wo*) and the preposition:

Womit hat er den Brief geschrieben? Mit Bleistift oder Feder?

With what did he write the letter? With pencil or pen?

Nouns Expressing Time

24. Indefinite time is expressed by the genitive:

Eines Tages trat ich in eine Buchhandlung.

One day I stepped into a bookstore.

25. Definite time is expressed by the preposition *an* and the dative:

Am (an dem) vierzehnten Juni reisten wir von New York ab.

On the fourteenth of June we left New York.

26. Definite time is also expressed by the accusative without a preposition:

Ich besuchte ihn den letzten Tag meines Aufenthalts in der Stadt.

I visited him on the last day of my sojourn in the city.

27. The year in which an event occurred may be expressed in German either by the phrase *im Jahre* followed

by the numerals or by the numerals alone. It should not be expressed by the preposition in and the numerals:

Der Dichter wurde im Jahre 1874 geboren.

Der Dichter wurde 1874 geboren.

But *not*:

Der Dichter wurde in 1874 geboren.

The poet was born in 1874.

28. Duration of time and extent of space are expressed by the accusative:

Wir blieben nur einen Tag auf dem Lande.

We remained only one day in the country.

Ich konnte keinen Schritt weiter.

I could not go a step farther.

Nouns Expressing Measure

29. After a numeral, masculine and neuter nouns of measure and the feminine noun *Mark* are used in the singular, and are not declined:

zehn Fuß lang, *ten feet long.*

fünftausend Fuß hoch, *five thousand feet high.*

neun Pfund, *nine pounds.*

zwanzig Mark, *twenty marks.*

30. The noun denoting the thing measured, and following the noun expressing the measure, is not declined and is not preceded by a preposition:

drei Glas Wasser, *three glasses of water.*

neun Pfund Zucker, *nine pounds of sugar.*

zwei Laib Brot, *two loaves of bread.*

The Article

31. *Definite Article.* The definite article *der* is used before:

Names of mountains and rivers.

Infinitives used as nouns.

Abstract nouns and collective nouns.

Names of the seasons, the months, and the days of the week.

Nouns of material and of class, taken in a general sense.

Nouns denoting parts of the body and articles of dress, where in English the possessive adjective is used.

32. The definite article is omitted before nouns taken in a limited sense.

33. *Indefinite Article.* The indefinite article *ein* is omitted before:

Predicate nouns denoting occupation or rank.

Nouns following *als* and *ohne*.

Particles *hin* and *her*

34. The particle *hin* implies direction away from the speaker:

Der Mann ist nach dem Felde hingegangen.

The man has gone out to the field.

35. The particle *her* implies direction toward the speaker:

Er ist hergekommen und hat mich um Hilfe gebeten.

He came and asked me for help.

PART I

EXERCISE 1

Nouns. Strong Declension. First Class

A girl and her brother were sitting at the window. The window was open. (The)¹ Summer had come. The morning was beautiful and the sky was clear. From the window they looked into the garden. All at once they saw a bird. "See that bird!" said the brother. "Its wings are red and black." "Yes," answered the girl, "it was in the garden yesterday. It was washing itself in the water. That bird stays here only in (the) summer." "Be quiet!" said the brother, "perhaps it will sing."

EXERCISE 2

Nouns. Strong Declension. First Class

It is winter. The girls and their mother sit in the room. The room is warm, for there is a fire in the stove. The mother is sewing and the girls are studying. The father also sits in the room by the fire. He was in the garden, but it was cold there and he did not stay long. One of the girls goes to the window. She sees some birds. They are flying toward the hills.

EXERCISE 3

Nouns. Strong Declension. First Class

A teacher sat in a room with his pupils. The pupils were young. The room was large and pleasant and had

¹ Words in round brackets are to be translated. Words in square brackets are to be omitted.

six windows. Through the windows one saw the hills. "You have done enough to-day," said the teacher, for it was late. Glad to be free, the pupils ran out of the room. "Do you want an apple?" said one of the pupils. "My brother has some in his garden. Come with me." They were all hungry and ran quickly to the garden.

EXERCISE 4

Nouns. Strong Declension. First Class

This morning I went to the window. The sky was gray and the hills were cold and dreary. The birds had flown away. The gardens were no longer green. (The) Summer was past and (the) winter was near. Below my window two girls were working in the garden with their father. "Make us a fire," said the girls to their father, "it is cold." "Very well," said the father, "there are some boxes in the cellar. Let us fetch them. They are very dry and will burn quickly." A fire was soon burning and the girls warmed themselves.

EXERCISE 5

Nouns. Strong Declension. Second Class

Yesterday it was very pleasant. In the morning the sky was blue and the air was warm. The birds sang in the trees. At noon everything was still. The air was hot. The animals — the horses and the cows — stood under the trees. The sea was smooth and the ships lay idly on the water. There was no moon at night and the air was cool.

EXERCISE 6

Nouns. Strong Declension. Second Class

It is the beginning of (the) summer. The trees are green and the day is pleasant. At the foot of a hill lies a city. In a garden near the river are many people. They sit at tables and drink wine. Suddenly some one cries, "The army is coming!" Then they all run out of the garden to the road, in order to see the army. It is the king's army and it has had many victories. The war is over. Fathers and mothers are glad, for they have their sons again.

EXERCISE 7

Nouns. Strong Declension. Second Class

My dog is large. His hair is long. His back is black, and his breast and two of his legs are white. He likes to go with me to the mountains. Often he drives the cows. Then I give him a piece of meat. He is very intelligent. "Let us go," I often say to him. Immediately the dog gets my hat and waits impatiently. He often brings me my letters. One day in the mountains I broke my leg. I lay under a tree. "Go! Go!" I said to the dog. "Bring (the) father!" At once the dog ran away. Soon he came back with my father and brother. The dog is five years old.

EXERCISE 8

Nouns. Strong Declension. Third Class

The children were noisy. "Come," said I, "I bought a book for you this afternoon. Don't you want to see the

pictures in it?" I opened the book and the children stood about me.

"Here is a picture of a man and a girl. They are standing at a gate. The girl has some money in her hand. Apparently she is buying some eggs from the man. Perhaps the man lives in that house in the valley. The house is small. It is neat and pretty, isn't it? How red the roof is!

"This picture is very attractive. The men, women, and children are going to the country to celebrate their holiday. See that man with the basket on his arm. The basket is full. He has something in it to eat, — perhaps sandwiches, eggs, apples, cakes, and such things. That girl is also carrying a basket. In it are plates and knives and a loaf of bread. Her dress is bright red. Do you see those trees in the background? Perhaps they will eat their dinner under the trees."

EXERCISE 9

Nouns. Strong Declension. Third Class

Do you see that house in the valley? It stands there among the trees. The house is small and is made of wood. In the house live a man and his wife and their three daughters. The man works in the fields. He carries fruit to the village, and with the money he buys dresses for his wife and daughters. One often hears the girls singing. The people in that house are poor and happy.

Now do you see that castle on the hill? It is made of stone. The castle is large and magnificent. Pictures hang on the walls, and wine is always on the table. In

the castle live a man and his wife. They have nothing to do; many servants work for them. Every day the man and his wife ride to the city in their carriage. This man and his wife are rich, but they are not happy. No children play in the garden and nobody sings in the castle.

EXERCISE 10

Nouns. Strong Declension. Third Class

"I shall buy the house to-morrow," said my father one evening. "Have we the money?" asked my mother. "Yes," he answered, "I went to the city to-day and brought the money home with me." "Where is the house?" she asked. My mother is sickly and seldom goes out of the house. "It is in the valley near the river," answered my father. "It has a flower garden in front, and a vegetable garden behind. Across the fields one sees the forest. At the edge of the forest stands the castle. The house itself is attractive and well built. The roof is good and the rooms are large. The house has a living room, a dining room, and four bedrooms. Each of the children will now have a room." "Good!" said my mother, "I am satisfied. With our books and pictures about us, we shall doubtless be very comfortable there."

EXERCISE 11

Nouns. Weak Declension

Here is a school. A woman is the teacher in this school. She has twenty pupils, — nine boys and eleven girls. The pupils remain in (the) school three hours, — from nine until twelve o'clock. They are young and their lessons are easy.

The teacher sings songs with the children and often plays games with them. She shows them pictures and reads them stories. The girls sometimes bring roses or other flowers to the teacher, and the boys bring her apples.

EXERCISE 12

Nouns. Weak Declension

A prince met a boy on the street. The boy was going home from (the) school. "What have you learned in (the) school to-day?" asked the prince. "Our teacher said, 'Love (the) nature,'" answered the boy. "Good!" said the prince, "but what is (the) nature?" The boy replied quickly, "Everything on the earth is nature, — the sea, the islands, the rivers, the grass, the trees, and the flowers." "Good!" said the prince, "you have learned much to-day." "Yes," answered the boy, "but that is not all. Our teacher said, 'Love God, for He is our Father. He is just and good. His power is greater than the power of princes and kings. He made us all.'" "Your teacher is wise indeed," said the prince, "for he teaches the truth."

EXERCISE 13

Nouns. Weak Declension

Victoria was queen of England many years. She married her cousin, (the) Prince Albert. Through this marriage the friendship between England and Germany became stronger. The life of the queen was simple. She was devout and went regularly to church. Victoria's power was very great. She had many soldiers and many ships.

Her castles were large and splendid. One of these castles, on an island, she loved particularly. She was always happy there, for she loved the sea. On this island she died.

EXERCISE 14

Nouns. Weak Declension

My aunt's house is in this street. My uncle died twenty years ago. Her sons are well known; one is [a] physician and one is [a] teacher. My aunt is seventy-five years old. Her health is good now, but she was very sick two years ago. She is active, and in (the) summer works in her garden. She likes flowers, especially roses. She often sends flowers to her friends. The children love her particularly, for she gives them apples and cakes. Every one in the village loves her. This is the house. I wish to speak with her. Come with me. She is always glad to see my friends.

EXERCISE 15

Nouns. Weak Declension

I had been working hard during the forenoon. In the afternoon I was very tired, and work was no longer possible; so I went to the house of my friend, Mr. Meyer, to talk with him. He lives in my street. The servant opened the door. "Is Mr. Meyer at home?" I asked. "No, Mr. Meyer is not at home just now, but he will be here soon. Please step into his room and wait a moment." His room is large and comfortable. Books are everywhere and pictures hang on the walls. He bought his pictures in Europe. Mr. Meyer soon came. "I am glad

to see you," he said. "But you are very tired. You are working too much and your health will suffer. Don't you wish to take a walk? The air is fine; there are no clouds and the sun is bright." I went with him. In his company I found the afternoon very pleasant and restful.

EXERCISE 16

Nouns. Mixed Declension

My neighbor was old and had been sick almost a year. Formerly he had worked for me as gardener. One evening I carried him a bottle of wine. His daughter opened the door and I went into the house. "How has your father been to-day?" I asked. "My father is very weak," she replied; "he is sleeping now." "Perhaps he will be stronger after his sleep," I said, in order to comfort her. I walked into his room. The daughter followed me. My friend lay on his bed. His eyes were closed and he seemed to be asleep. His face was peaceful and very pale. I stepped nearer and laid my hand over his heart. "He is dead," I said. "The end came peacefully." Then I went out of the room. After a few minutes I went back to the door of the room and spoke to her, but she did not seem to hear. She was still standing beside her father's bed.

EXERCISE 17

Nouns. Mixed Declension

One day a man fell from the roof of a house. He called loudly and soon some men came. His face was very pale and he was suffering terribly. "Fetch a doctor," said some one. In five minutes the physician was there.

"Carry the man at once into a house," said the physician. "One arm is broken. His heart is weak." "Carry him into my house," said Mr. Brown; "it is not far away. A bed is ready." The men carried him into Mr. Brown's house, and the physician went with them. The day afterward the neighbors talked only of the man. "Who is he?" asked one. "His name is William Smith," said Mr. Brown. "He came to the village yesterday to work. His wife and children live in the city." "Is he better this morning?" "Yes," said Mr. Brown, "he will be well in a few weeks. Then he will go home."

EXERCISE 18

Nouns. Proper Names

Last summer John and Henry and I traveled in England, France, (the) Switzerland, and Germany. We sailed from New York in (the) June, and did not see New York again until (the) September. We went first to London. One day we were walking across London Bridge and saw the king and the queen. We stayed in England two weeks and then went to Paris. John speaks French and liked to talk with the people. The churches of Paris are interesting and the pictures are very beautiful. After a stay of three weeks in Paris, we went to (the) Switzerland. In (the) Switzerland we remained only four days, but we saw the Alps and were satisfied. In Germany we were in Berlin, Leipzig, and Heidelberg. The universities in these cities are famous. We were one day on the Rhine. There are many castles on the hills along the river. These castles are famous in the songs and stories of Germany.

EXERCISE 19

Nouns. Proper Names

Victoria was queen of England. She married Albert, a prince of Germany. They had a daughter, likewise named Victoria. She married Frederick, emperor of Germany. Their son William is now emperor of Germany.

The capital of Germany is Berlin. This city is situated on the Spree. The streets and parks of Berlin, especially the Tiergarten and Unter den Linden, are known through all Europe. Other cities of importance are Hamburg on the Elbe, Bremen on the Weser, Cologne on the Rhine, and Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Germany has many mountain ranges and forests. The Harz Mountains are in the center of Germany. One of the peaks of this range is called the Brocken. Goethe speaks of it in his "Faust." The Giant Mountains are in the southeast of Germany. The Teutoburg Forest in the northwest, and the Black Forest in the southwest are famous. The Bohemian Forest lies between Bavaria and Bohemia.

EXERCISE 20

Adjectives. Strong Declension

1. Young men and old men work in the fields. 2. German soldiers wear blue coats. 3. Evil deeds bring misfortune. 4. Little children go to bed early. 5. Warm days will come in the spring. 6. Poe wrote interesting stories. 7. This weather is cold and clear. 8. Old books are often more expensive than new [ones]. 9. Honest men are good citizens. 10. The erlking says, "Come, dear

child, come, go with me." 11. Beautiful flowers grow in our garden. 12. Her mother has costly dresses. 13. Happy days will come again. 14. The day is cold and dark and dreary. 15. My father helps only deserving men and women. 16. In this part of the city one sees new houses. 17. We saw bright lights in the village. 18. They greeted the king with glad songs. 19. The trees have green leaves. 20. Berlin and Leipzig are large, rich cities. 21. Very old wine is expensive. 22. Children like bright colors. 23. The men catch large fish in the sea. 24. With great difficulty we went through the forest. 25. The women stood in long rows and waited. 26. Brave men and fair women filled the hall. 27. With sorrowful eyes she wrote the letter. 28. The soldiers held shining weapons.

EXERCISE 21

Adjectives. Strong Declension

Last summer a girl went to the country. This girl had always lived in the city, and (the) life in the country was strange to her. In the country she saw tall trees, large fields, green grass, and beautiful flowers. On pleasant days, the girl and her aunt went into the fields and the woods. Strong men worked in the fields. Wild animals ran about in the woods, and birds with beautiful wings flew from tree to tree. Little children played in the grass and gathered wild flowers. The girl remained ten happy weeks in the country. Then she went back to the city. In the winter she wrote long letters to her aunt.

EXERCISE 22

Adjectives. Strong Declension

1. He gave me three beautiful books. 2. My neighbor has large fields. 3. Only big ships sail upon the sea. 4. The child has light hair and blue eyes. 5. The man bought two old tables. 6. I gave him a cup of hot coffee. 7. They are deserving persons and work diligently. 8. Do dark days make you sad? 9. Long years ago they loved each other. 10. Heavy rains fell last month. 11. Mrs. Benson wore red roses in her hair. 12. We have hot and cold water in our room. 13. Kind words will never die. 14. There are high buildings in this street. 15. There were very hot days last summer. 16. Before the house are fertile fields, and behind the house, fine gardens. 17. "Dear father," wrote the boy, "please send me some money." 18. There are two sick children in that house. 19. Hoffmann has written interesting stories. 20. On cold days we remain in the house. 21. We lived four happy years in that house. 22. The man suffered great pain, but bore it with great courage. 23. Johanna heard strange voices in the air. 24. German women never buy fresh bread. 25. On Sunday the boys wore new hats. 26. Sweet apples grow on that tree. 27. Old bridges are not always safe. 28. That bird lays very small eggs. 29. We wear only American shoes. 30. Old persons have gray hair.

EXERCISE 23

Adjectives. Strong Declension

My neighbor, Mr. Palmer, is now seventy years old. He has money, but he is not rich. His house stands among

tall trees. In his garden grow beautiful flowers. I have not seen more beautiful roses anywhere. He has also broad, fertile fields. In the house everything is cheerful and pleasing. Old tables and old chairs are in all the rooms, and fine old pictures hang on the walls. "I love old things," he often says. "Give me old wine, old friends, old books." He loves the country and has always lived there. "(The) People in the country," he says, "are happier and live longer than (the) people in the city. (The) People in the city rarely see blue sky; they never breathe the pure air; they never walk in green fields. God made the country, and (the) man made the town."

EXERCISE 24

Adjectives. Weak Declension

1. There are many tall men in the king's army.
2. The long journey made her sick.
3. Of the many persons there, I knew no one.
4. The old ship sank and lies in deep water.
5. The saddest days of the year have come.
6. That large building near the church is a monastery.
7. In Paris I went many times to see the beautiful pictures.
8. The faithful dog always followed his master.
9. The old lady goes to church every Sunday.
10. It is very cool in the early morning.
11. That rich man has the fastest horses in this region.
12. The American flag is known in every land.
13. This old tree is dying.
14. The poor suffer in the cold weather.
15. They have traveled in many foreign countries.
16. The servant led us through the famous rooms.
17. This yellow apple is sweet, and that red apple is sour.
18. The old physician gave us good advice.
19. The bright and beautiful days

of (the) spring are here. 20. The horses drank the cool water eagerly.

EXERCISE 25

Adjectives. Weak Declension

1. Lessing lived in the eighteenth century. 2. The smooth sea soon became rough. 3. The second wife was more beautiful than the first. 4. The children sleep in this large room. 5. The only girl in the family died young. 6. A boy stood at the open window and beckoned [to] us. 7. The old woman rarely goes out of the house. 8. In the long evenings we read much. 9. In the next room lay the sick man. 10. The people called him the wise Nathan. 11. Those dark clouds will bring rain. 12. Her mother will live with them in the new house. 13. The French were the first white men in that region. 14. Have you ever read such interesting stories! 15. The white men and the red men soon became friends. 16. Her dress was the most beautiful [one] in the room. 17. Many pretty flowers grow on the bank of the river. 18. He worked every day in that little garden. 19. That was the greatest mistake of his life. 20. You will find few people in that new country.

EXERCISE 26

Adjectives. Weak Declension

Here are five apples on the table. Two are green and the others are red. The largest apple is also the sweetest. This small apple is very hard and sour. That pretty red apple is rare. All these apples grew on the trees behind the house. This red apple grew on the young tree. That green [one] grew on the old tree. How beauti-

ful that tree was in the early days of (the) May! Each tree was beautiful, but that tree was the most beautiful of all. Many a day we sat under those trees. And now it is October and the apples are ripe! My father never had such large apples before. You take that [one]. I shall take this [one].

EXERCISE 27

Adjectives. Weak Declension

1. The longest days of the year are in (the) June; the shortest in (the) December. 2. These little boys ask many questions. 3. Those young men are good students. 4. The boy has read the following stories. 5. There are many great rivers in America. 6. Which old coat did you give to the poor man? 7. The sick child slept three hours. 8. The river flows between the green hills. 9. This old friend went to school with me. 10. All American children know these stories. 11. The new victory gave the general greater hope. 12. Many great men have died in the last year. 13. Such beautiful books are expensive. 14. The wise men of the East brought gifts. 15. In the old days they did not travel fast. 16. Do you see that house with the red roof? 17. They set that bright light in the window for us. 18. That was the last battle of the war. 19. This is the right answer. 20. The sun shone through the open window.

EXERCISE 28

Adjectives. Weak Declension

It was a morning in the early summer. There was not a cloud in the sky. The wind blew gently through the

leaves of the trees. The songs of the birds filled the clear air. In the distance was a church. Near the church were some white houses with red roofs.

My friend Karl and I were taking a walk in the country. On the road before us we saw a bird. It was young and did not fly well. "Catch it," said Karl, "and put it into that tall grass. It will be safe there, and the old bird will find it and feed it."

After a while we rested under some trees. In a field close by some cows and two black horses were grazing. Then the clock in the tower of the little church struck twelve. With quicker steps we went on. We ate our dinner in one of the houses with the red roofs. Late in the afternoon we went home.

EXERCISE 29

Adjectives. Mixed Declension

1. This is the speech of a wise man.
2. That is a long word.
3. We went into a cool forest and rested.
4. She wore a blue dress.
5. Heine never wrote a sweeter song than "Du bist wie eine Blume."
6. In front of us lay a charming valley.
7. At an early hour we ate (the) breakfast.
8. On a pleasant Sunday the street is full [of] people.
9. John is a stronger boy than his brother.
10. I gave him a short answer and shut the door.
11. He drank eagerly a large glass of wine.
12. His sister is a very kind and gentle woman.
13. After his long and dangerous illness, he is very weak.
14. He was wearing a new hat.
15. The captain gave him a large sum of money.
16. We loved him on account of his great kindness.
17. On a long journey strangers become friends.
18. There is a

high tower on a rock near the shore. 19. They were sitting at a small table. 20. I was alone in the house and ate a cold breakfast. 21. From their windows we had a fine view of the sea.

EXERCISE 30

Adjectives. Mixed Declension

1. A fresh wind blew from the west. 2. Yesterday was a beautiful day. 3. The girl has a pretty face and a gentle voice. 4. It is only a short distance to my friend's house. 5. There are no long stories in this book. 6. A year ago I planted a young tree here. 7. My father gave me a gold watch. 8. An honest man is the noblest work of God. 9. My old friend is now in Boston. 10. He was poor and lived in one small room. 11. In one short hour they were both dead. 12. What a low door that house has! 13. Washington was a great and good man. 14. After [a] long time he came into the room. 15. We saw no sad faces among the old women. 16. He was alone on a wide sea. 17. That small book on the table is a German book. 18. The woman wore a beautiful black dress. 19. A long sleep gave me new strength. 20. The poor man has no friend except his old dog.

EXERCISE 31

Adjectives. Mixed Declension

Yesterday I made a long journey to a distant city. Near me sat a poor old woman in a black dress. She had an honest face and a gentle voice. She was traveling with two small children, — a young boy and his little sister.

I particularly noticed a young soldier. A shining sword hung at his side, and he wore a red coat. The soldier had a deep voice and often laughed loudly. I have rarely seen a jollier man. "The life in the army," he said, "makes a young man strong and brave." The life in the army had certainly given him a strong and powerful body. Just opposite me sat a pretty young girl and an old man, — perhaps her father. The girl was well dressed and wore a costly ring. The man seemed to be sick. The young girl's face was very sad. I traveled the whole day. Shortly before night I was in the city. I have never had a more interesting trip.

EXERCISE 32

Adjectives. Mixed Declension

1. She carried a large basket on her arm.
 2. There is no pure water in the town.
 3. We waited a long time, but no one came.
 4. He killed the man on a lonely road.
 5. It was the face of an old man.
 6. Her brother gave her a beautiful ring.
 7. Their black bodies shone in the sun.
 8. A large part of the town is in the valley.
 9. He sat under a tall tree near the river.
 10. There are ten rooms in our new house.
 11. My friend gave five thousand marks for a rare picture.
 12. The boy had read no good books.
 13. A red rose is more beautiful than a white [one].
 14. Our teacher is a young man.
 15. He wrote his sister a long letter.
 16. Yesterday a heavy stone fell on my foot.
 17. He is a free man, and will now go home to his wife and children.
 18. I never had a truer friend.
 19. There is a tall tree on the hill.
 20. Our old servant has been with us twenty-six years.
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EXERCISE 33**Verbs. Indicative Mood. Subordinate Clauses**

1. I wrote a letter to my brother and thanked him for the money that he sent me. 2. The girl, who (has) brought us the bread, is the daughter of the landlord. 3. The king and the queen praised the soldiers, who had fought in the war. 4. Whoever has money will have many friends. 5. The Germans fought in the war because they loved the Fatherland. 6. The man who wrote that interesting story lived formerly in New York. 7. This is the month that has twenty-eight days. 8. That old man is the general who was many years in the service. 9. After we had eaten our supper, we went to bed. 10. We shall go home next week if the weather is not too cold. 11. We had friends who helped us in our distress. 12. The soldiers slept on the ground because they had no beds. 13. Although the rain was still falling, they did not wait longer. 14. Our neighbor will build a new house because his old one is too small. 15. He made a journey that lasted two months. 16. The boy ran to the door when he saw his father coming. 17. After I had heard his request, I gave him some money. 18. Take the chair that is most comfortable. 19. This is a poem which every German knows. 20. Although the man is old, he is still vigorous. 21. There is a boy that will carry the package for us. 22. It is the best story that this author has written.

EXERCISE 34**Verbs. Indicative Mood. Subordinate Clauses**

My friend, Mary Robinson, has gone to Linton for a month. She has asked me to make her a visit, and I shall

go in a few days. Yesterday, she wrote me a letter in which she says: "We have been here since last Thursday. Did you know that my mother came with me? The little town [of] Linton has grown since I was here the last time; it is still very beautiful. Let me tell you what we do here. We go to bed early, and never sleep after seven o'clock in the morning. After we have eaten (the) breakfast, my mother and I sit in the garden and read. Near the town is a high hill, and some of my friends go there often. One has a beautiful view from the top of the hill. In the afternoon we often drive to the country. In the evening we all go into one of the large rooms and talk and sing. It is very cool and pleasant here. Come as soon as possible, for (the) July is always a hot month in the city. We shall not remain here after the first of August."

EXERCISE 35

Verbs. Subjunctive and Conditional Moods

1. He said that the letter had given him pleasure.
2. We should buy a large house with a garden if we were rich.
3. If your brother had waited longer, he would have seen them.
4. I wish that you would go home with me.
5. If I had known you better, I should have written you a letter.
6. They said that the mountain was five thousand feet high.
7. You would have been rich if you had bought that land.
8. If she had known the child, she would have loved him.
9. You would have more friends if you were more honest.
10. If you had worked harder, you would have learned your lessons.
11. Oh, if we had not gone! If we had only remained at home!
12. If we had been hungry, we should have eaten the bread.

13. The teacher said that she would use another book next year. 14. The man thought that he had seen the robber at the window. 15. He said that no one had crossed the bridge on that day. 16. My brother writes that he has spoken nothing but German on his trip. 17. The man said that he had made a journey around the world. 18. Did they say that they would come at four o'clock? 19. My wife said that the statues had given her more pleasure than the pictures. 20. If I were rich, I should live in Paris.

EXERCISE 36

Verbs. Subjunctive and Conditional Moods

John was sitting by the roadside. He was crying bitterly. I asked what was the matter with him. He said that a boy named William Meyer had stolen his apples. He said that William had suddenly seized him, thrown him to [the] ground, and had taken the apples from his pocket; that William had then run away, and although he had followed him a long distance, he had not caught him. I knew that William was a bad boy, and I was sorry for John. I told him that I would give him money to buy some more apples. John took the money, thanked me, and said that this time he would eat the apples as soon as he had bought them.

EXERCISE 37

Verbs. Subjunctive and Conditional Moods

1. I should have bought the ring if I had had more money. 2. Long live the king! He has done much for

his people. 3. He says that he has a beautiful garden. 4. God give us peace! We have had war enough. 5. He answered that he would come in an hour. 6. The air in the room would be better if you would open the windows. 7. My brother would have come home on Sunday if I had written to him sooner. 8. He wrote me that he had seen my sister in New York. 9. It is growing dark; let us now go home. 10. If we had only seen the king! We shall never have another opportunity. 11. The teacher asked whether the pupils had brought their books. 12. I said to him that my son went to (the) school every day. 13. The man's house would have fallen if the water had risen higher. 14. The old physician thinks that the sick man will die. 15. If you had told me that the room was cold, I would have closed the window. 16. She said that she had just read an interesting book. 17. The soldier said that the captain had fallen from his horse and broken his leg. 18. You would not be sick if you had not eaten so much. 19. The servant said that his master was very busy. 20. They told us that Washington had slept in the room. 21. He told his mother that he had no debts. 22. She asked me whether I had seen the new play. 23. He said that his friend had traveled in many countries. 24. The man told us that the river was a mile wide.

EXERCISE 38

Verbs. Subjunctive and Conditional Moods

1. The father said that his son was dead. 2. The general said that his soldiers had fought bravely. 3. If I had some money, I should buy a house in the country.
 4. If the day had been cool, we should have walked to
-

town. 5. If the teacher always had diligent pupils, his work would be pleasant. 6. The little boy asked if his father had gone to the city. 7. He would have brought the child if it had not been sick. 8. If the picture had not been so expensive, I should have bought it. 9. The girl wrote her father that she had gone to the theater twice. 10. If we had asked her, she would have sung for us. 11. The children would be playing in the yard if it were not so cold. 12. She wrote me that her brother had gone to England. 13. That village would have grown if the rich man had lived. 14. The boy said that his dog was dead. 15. I should have seen him if I had stayed at home an hour longer. 16. If you had been careful, you would not have broken the eggs. 17. Oh, that we had followed your advice! 18. Didn't he say that he had no money? 19. He thought that his plan was the best. 20. I said to the merchant that the coat was too dear.

EXERCISE 39

Verbs. Compounds

1. He has earned ninety-five dollars and will now buy himself a horse. 2. That happened before I went to Europe. 3. After the children had fallen asleep, we began to read the new book. 4. She looks very beautiful in her blue dress. 5. I am expecting a friend, who is coming from New York. 6. They put on their clothes quickly and went down (the) stairs. 7. He told us that he had visited every country on the earth. 8. The soldier that deserts the flag loses more than he gains. 9. He tried many times to see me, but I was never at home. 10. My brother and

I get up every morning at six o'clock. 11. They did not know that we had earned so much money. 12. We meet each other every day, but we do not speak. 13. I had lain in bed two hours before I fell asleep. 14. The children were frightened when I told them that story. 15. This book contains many beautiful thoughts. 16. We promised to help him, for he was very poor. 17. I forget whether he died in (the) May or (the) June. 18. I shall buy that pen because it pleases me. 19. I invited ten persons, but only seven came. 20. That house once belonged to me, but I sold it many years ago. 21. I touched the child and he awoke. 22. He had concealed the money in his room. 23. The other guests were seated at the table when we arrived. 24. It occurs to me that my friend will be in (the) town on (the) Thursday. 25. I did not understand the boy because he spoke very low.

EXERCISE 40

Verbs. Compounds

As I was going home yesterday, I met an old friend on the street. I had not seen him for several years. I invited him to go home with me. We walked along together and soon reached my house. After we had eaten (the) dinner, he began to tell me about his life since we saw each other the last time. "I have been fifteen years in the West," he said, "and returned to my native town last week. While I was in the West, I lived in the country. I spent much time in the woods and in the fields. (The) Life in the open air has made me strong. I never eat too much. I fall asleep as soon as I touch the bed, and

I awake every morning with [a] clear head and [a] light heart. I sleep well because I work hard, and also because I have a clear conscience. I have always tried to be honest. Early in life I noticed that dishonest men always have the most troubles." We talked for a long time. What he said was very sensible. "How long do you intend to stay?" I asked later, as he rose to go. "Perhaps two weeks longer," he replied.

EXERCISE 41

Verbs. Compounds

Two men met on the street. "Aren't you John Harris?" asked one. "Yes," answered the other, "but I don't know you." "Don't you remember Jacob Loring?" Then they shook (the) hands heartily. "I haven't seen you since we went to school together," said Mr. Loring. "Those were happy days, weren't they?" said Mr. Harris. "What have you been doing? You are well and prosperous, apparently," said Mr. Loring. "There isn't much to tell," replied Mr. Harris. "When I left home I went to New York. I had a little money and I bought some real estate near the city. Ten years later I sold it at a much higher price. But now tell me what you have been doing." "I was sick [for] some years," said Mr. Loring, "and my physician recommended a long journey. I visited many foreign countries; I lived in London, Rome, and Paris, but I really feel better here at home. I shall not travel any more. From now on I shall live in New York. My sister lives there and I shall live with her." "Good!" said Mr. Harris. "I still live in New York and I shall visit you often."

EXERCISE 42

Verbs. Compounds

Yesterday evening my wife and I came home late. When we reached the house, we noticed that one of the windows was open. My wife asked, "Did you open that window before we went out?" "No," I answered, "I shut all the windows." I unlocked the door and we stepped in. We saw at once that everything was in great disorder. "Some of the glasses have fallen from the table and are broken," exclaimed my wife. "And the silver spoons are missing!" "Some one came in through that window," said I. "Oh," cried my wife, "perhaps we have lost everything!" "Run to our room," I exclaimed. My wife soon called, "The rings are missing." "Is the money there?" I asked. "Yes," she soon replied, "the money is here."

A few nights later my neighbor, Mr. Nixon, awoke and found a strange man in his room. Mr. Nixon jumped out of (the) bed and called loudly for his servant, who sleeps in the next room. With the help of the servant, Mr. Nixon captured the robber. Later, in (the) prison, the robber confessed everything and told where he had hidden the things. It was the same man that had broken into our house. My wife was very glad when I brought home our silver spoons and her rings.

EXERCISE 43

Verbs. Reflexive

1. The people rejoiced when the king recovered from his sickness.
2. The girl took her chair to the window and sat down.
3. The little town was so pretty that we

stayed there six weeks. 4. I recollect the names of his children, although I have not seen them for many years. 5. We always go to Fairview in the summer, because my father feels better there. 6. He has decided to go to the university next year. 7. The children were afraid to go to bed after they had read Poe's tales. 8. I was so young when my sister died that I do not remember her. 9. After we had looked round the city, we decided to live in this house. 10. You will remember that the trip was very expensive. 11. She seated herself and began to write. 12. He bowed and left the room. 13. We shall rejoice when our sons return from the war. 14. He remembered that his wife had given him a letter. 15. The man is ashamed that he spoke so angrily. 16. He took his hat and cane, and did not look around again. 17. You will feel better when the cold weather comes. 18. The general remembered that he had seen the brave soldier in (the) battle. 19. After the doctor had seated himself, he told us this interesting story. 20. The man rose and began to speak. 21. The children were glad because (the) school was over.

EXERCISE 44

Verbs. Reflexive

Recently Mr. Warren went to the country to visit his old friend, Mr. Raymond. Mr. Raymond greeted him heartily and said, "I am glad to see you here in the country. How are you? We feared that you would not come." "I am ashamed that I have never visited you before," said Mr. Warren, "but you know that I am a very busy man." In (the) conversation Mr. Raymond said, "Have

you heard why we came here? My wife was always sick when we lived in (the) town. Upon the advice of our physician we came to the country. After we looked around a little, we bought this house. My wife's health soon became better, and we have been very happy here. I remember that you always preferred the town, but I hope you will decide to come to the country also and live near us." Mr. Warren remained with his friend several weeks. The quiet life pleased him so much that he bought a house.

EXERCISE 45

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. können

1. Can you tell me whether Mr. Berger lives here?
2. The boy can repeat many of Heine's poems.
3. They could not prove that the man had stolen the money.
4. The mother feared that her son would not be able to go.
5. If the house had not been so expensive, we should have been able to buy it.
6. Because I have not been able to sleep, the physician has advised me to go to the country.
7. The children will not be able to use these old books.
8. He could not walk fast because he was lame.
9. He talked so well that I could have listened to him an hour longer.
10. The bird could not fly because some one had hit it with a stone.
11. The boy said that he had not been able to find his dog.
12. From my window I can see a village in the valley.
13. The king has not been able to govern his people.
14. We can hide nothing from God.
15. "You will be able to walk next week," said the physician.
16. We have not been able to see the sun for two days.
17. The general says that the army can take the city.
18. If you can come on (the) Thursday,

you will find us at home. 19. I could work longer when I was a young man. 20. Three men could not lift the stone.

EXERCISE 46

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. können

1. My aunt has never been able to visit us. 2. Fifteen years ago (the) men could not fly. 3. The child sat down upon a stone, for he could walk no farther. 4. The parents could hear the children talking in the next room. 5. He could have told everything if they had given him an opportunity. 6. If I had not seen it, I could not have believed it. 7. My cousin knows French very well. 8. Although I cannot visit you, you can visit me. 9. I was not able to sleep because some boys were singing on the street. 10. Our friends could remain with us only one day. 11. The soldiers fought courageously as long as they could see the flag. 12. The fox was so near that the boy could have touched it. 13. He says that he can write a better story himself. 14. The child died before his father could fetch the doctor. 15. Oh, if I could only see my old mother once more! 16. How could he buy the clothes if he had no money? 17. That blind man can read with his fingers. 18. For a long time he could see her standing at the gate. 19. Could any one have thought this woman guilty? 20. This girl does not know German although she has been in Germany a year.

EXERCISE 47

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. können

1. The sick man had not been able to eat anything for three days. 2. I could not write to you last week, because

I had not then talked with my father. 3. It was so stormy that we could not go to church. 4. I cannot understand why you do not accept the money. 5. The old woman says that she cannot live without help. 6. They could invite only a few guests because their house was small. 7. Can you remember where you laid the books? 8. The teacher believed that the boys could do the work easily. 9. I cannot tell you how much pleasure your letter gave me. 10. I am sorry that I was not able to see you yesterday. 11. They can decide later whether they will go on (the) Thursday or (the) Friday. 12. The girl could read before she went to school. 13. What can we do to amuse the children? 14. Why couldn't the boys have seen that the tree would soon fall? 15. The man could not understand why he had no friends. 16. I can remember very well my first day in (the) school. 17. The man was so angry that he could have killed his brother. 18. Speak louder! I cannot hear what you are saying. 19. Without a lamp he will not be able to find the book. 20. The men could have finished the work if they had been more diligent.

EXERCISE 48

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *müssen*

1. You must give me your answer at eight o'clock. 2. John must go to town as soon as he comes in from the field. 3. The children were obliged to stay at home last week. 4. She must have been a very pretty girl. 5. From early youth I have been obliged to work. 6. The man had to do his work quickly. 7. I shall soon be forced to sell the building. 8. The son had to walk slowly be-

cause his father was very weak. 9. The soldiers will be obliged to go across the mountain. 10. (The) Mother says that we must close the windows. 11. The brother has had to help his sister. 12. You must give the child some water. 13. We had to tell the man that we had stolen his apples. 14. At nine o'clock the boy said that he had to go home. 15. It must have been a cold winter for the birds. 16. The river must be very deep. 17. The doctor says that my father must remain in (the) bed. 18. We often have to do what we do not wish to do. 19. He said that he had to see her and speak with her. 20. The woman thinks that her son will have to leave (the) school.

EXERCISE 49

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *müssen*

1. My friend said that he had had to pay the money.
2. Must you go this afternoon?
3. The general believed that the enemy would have to remain on the other side of the river.
4. I must not forget to send you that book to-morrow.
5. She must have thought that I was angry.
6. All men must die.
7. The servant said that he had been obliged to call for help.
8. (The) Men must work and (the) women must weep.
9. The picture must have pleased him.
10. You must be quiet because your father is sick.
11. I must risk it, — I can do nothing else.
12. We must visit Mr. Goodrich and his wife next summer.
13. You must have been glad to see your native land again.
14. Why did she have to wait so long?
15. If the boy wishes to be the first in his class, he must study diligently.
16. I must reach the river before it gets dark.

17. You must promise me not to do that again. 18. We had to kill our dog because it bit my brother. 19. Your father must have written the letters several years before he died. 20. The teacher will have to be patient with his pupils.

EXERCISE 50

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. müssen

1. If you do anything for me, you must do it at once. 2. All children must go to school until they are fourteen years old. 3. He writes that he has been obliged to make other plans. 4. If he asks you, you will have to say no. 5. We had to get up early to see the sunrise. 6. If the robber had demanded my money, I should have been obliged to give it to him. 7. The men had to work the whole night. 8. You must know that I am now an old man. 9. If the children are not more quiet, I shall be forced to send them home. 10. It rained so heavily that I had to stay the whole night with my friend. 11. The foreigners must learn our language. 12. You must tell me the whole story. 13. I can never be happy if I have to live in this town. 14. He must give us more time. 15. (The) Most men must serve — only few can rule. 16. We all had to laugh when the boy fell off (from) the chair. 17. If that is true, Germany will have to fight. 18. This afternoon I must help my father in the garden. 19. The animals must have fresh water. 20. The man was so weak that we had to carry him.

EXERCISE 51

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. dürfen

1. His words might be true. 2. May I leave the room?

3. We were never permitted to go out after (the) supper.
4. Cool days may follow this hot weather. 5. He might be sixty years old. 6. (The) Father says that we must not go on the river alone. 7. May I invite some friends to dine with us this evening? 8. If he is well enough tomorrow, he will be permitted to read the papers. 9. May I ask you for the next dance? 10. My father said that we might expect him next week. 11. He might have said it. 12. May I take your book (for) a moment? 13. He was allowed to see his wife and children. 14. We were not always permitted to eat with our parents. 15. May I ask you where you live? 16. I may have seen your friend once before. 17. If you help your father this morning, you may play this afternoon. 18. It may be very hard to find the right man. 19. We were allowed to go to the theater. 20. May I ask you to open the window?

EXERCISE 52

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. dürfen

1. During the storm we were not permitted to go on deck. 2. May I come in? 3. I might remain a year in Berlin. 4. The boys were permitted to play in the garden. 5. How old are you, if I may ask? 6. If I were allowed to speak, I should tell the whole story. 7. (The) Father might ask us where we had been. 8. May I bring a friend with me this evening? 9. We were permitted to swim in the river every day. 10. My friend is so sick that I have not been allowed to see him. 11. My father says that I may visit my sister in New York. 12. One is not permitted to smoke here. 13. May I ask you what time it is? 14. After you have washed your hands,

you may take the book. 15. As the room was cold, the teacher said that the children might go home. 16. The dog is never allowed to come into this room. 17. Hard times may come next year. 18. When the war is over, the soldiers will be allowed to go home. 19. No one is allowed to walk on the grass. 20. Every week the prisoners are permitted to see their friends.

EXERCISE 53

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. dürfen

1. You cannot take your umbrella into the theater. 2. May I sit down beside you? 3. She is allowed to do everything she pleases. 4. He might well believe that she loved him. 5. In some countries (the) men are not allowed to say what they think. 6. It is a pleasure to be permitted to do this for you. 7. No one was permitted to enter the burning building. 8. We were never allowed to drink wine or beer. 9. You must not stick your head out of the window. 10. Are you children allowed to spend so much money? 11. We were not permitted to look at the murdered man. 12. Little children must not play with fire. 13. No one was allowed to enter his room because he was very sick. 14. May the children spend the day with me? 15. Will he be allowed to remain in the university? 16. You may look at the flowers, but you may not pick them. 17. (The) Hunters are now permitted to shoot birds. 18. May I show you how I do it? 19. (The) Women are not permitted to wear their hats in the theater. 20. You must not cut down (the) trees without permission.

EXERCISE 54

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *wollen*

1. Ask what you will. 2. He was about to go to (the) church when it began to rain. 3. The man claims to be a friend of my father. 4. I saw nothing that I wished to buy. 5. Will you please lend me your umbrella? 6. I have forgotten what I wanted to say. 7. If the boys would only study, they could learn easily. 8. He claims to have eaten nothing for forty days. 9. He wanted to finish the book before he went to bed. 10. What do you wish for breakfast? 11. Will you go with me to the theater Thursday evening? 12. The woman claims to be able to speak several languages. 13. He was about to go to Europe when his mother died. 14. Will you lend me some money if I need it? 15. When I was a boy, I wanted to be [a] sailor. 16. We were on the point of going to bed when some friends came. 17. He has always wanted to go to the university. 18. Do you wish red wine or white wine? 19. For a long time she has wanted to see you. 20. The man is about to sing and we must be quiet.

EXERCISE 55

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *wollen*

1. The man did not want to steal, but his family had nothing to eat. 2. If you read one of his books, you will want to read the others. 3. He claims to have spoken with the king. 4. Henry cannot go with you now, for he is on the point of eating his supper. 5. I asked him if he wanted my company. 6. A servant opened the

door as I was about to knock. 7. He wanted to earn money enough to buy a suit of clothes. 8. I was willing to give the old man food, but he wanted money. 9. She is a poor woman, but she has always wanted to educate her children. 10. The boy says that he wants to be [a] soldier. 11. The king wished to spend a few weeks by the sea. 12. If he wishes to speak with me, he must come at once. 13. I will not say it, for I do not want to offend you. 14. For many years I have wanted to visit some friends in England. 15. He claims to have a wife and five children. 16. He could have gone if he had wanted to go. 17. She would give me no answer. 18. I want to get up at eight o'clock. 19. Will you take a walk with me this morning? 20. I want to show you my new hat and coat.

EXERCISE 56

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *wollen*

1. Will you try to come a little earlier? 2. The boy claims to have earned the money honestly. 3. Latin is hard and I do not wish to study it. 4. The woman said that she wanted to die. 5. I will bring my wife with me when I come again. 6. She wishes to appear younger than she is. 7. If the mother goes, the child will want to go also. 8. Will you please show me another room? 9. First, I wish to read my letters; then I will talk with you. 10. I will never speak to any one about it. 11. The man became violent and wanted to kill his wife. 12. Will you please bring me some hot water? 13. He would have gone if I had wished it. 14. I want to ride in the car-

riage with you. 15. He claims to have forgotten what he did with the money. 16. Will you tell me who owns that house? 17. I have always wanted to study in Leipzig. 18. His story was so sad that I was on the point of crying. 19. They would not believe what I said to them. 20. Will you please write your name in the book?

EXERCISE 57

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *fallen*

1. Thou shalt not steal. 2. He often asked himself whether he should do it. 3. If it should rain on (the) Monday, we shall not go. 4. How am I to know that he speaks the truth? 5. All are said to have perished. 6. You boys ought to read better books. 7. At which table am I to sit? 8. He is said to own valuable real estate. 9. If my son should come, say to him that I could not wait. 10. What was the poor man to do after his friends had deserted him? 11. German soldiers are said to be brave and loyal. 12. If they are not here at six o'clock, you ought not to expect them. 13. If you should do that, I should have to tell (it) your father. 14. The lakes and valleys in (the) Switzerland are said to be very beautiful. 15. My sister was to come this morning; she ought to be here now. 16. I ought to drive to town when it stops raining. 17. He is said to have known many famous men. 18. You ought to have written your father yesterday. 19. The physician said that the girl should remain in the house a week longer. 20. He ought to receive more money for his work.

EXERCISE 58

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *folgen*

1. He is said to have disappeared suddenly. 2. We should love our enemies. 3. The servant ought to make a fire. 4. He ought not to expect so much from his pupils. 5. That clock is said to be very old. 6. We ought to sleep eight hours every night. 7. The man is said to have lost his money. 8. We ought to reach New York at seven o'clock. 9. You should have laid your books on the table, and not thrown them on the floor. 10. That man is said to have killed his brother. 11. This room ought to have more windows. 12. We should do everything to make those old people happy. 13. A man ought to be loyal to his friends. 14. You ought to have remained until the man finished his speech. 15. If he needs more money, he is to come to me. 16. You ought to have asked them to sit down. 17. My daughter has a beautiful voice; you ought to hear her sing. 18. I said to her that she was to go with us. 19. The men ought to have begun the work last summer. 20. My aunt is now so old that she ought not to live alone.

EXERCISE 59

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *folgen*

1. The man is said to be an excellent teacher. 2. He ought to use his money more wisely. 3. If you should need me, write to me. 4. If the children should eat any more, they would become sick. 5. You ought to have followed the other road. 6. What ought I to do in the matter? 7. The doctor says that the sick woman ought

to drink a little wine every day. 8. You ought to see the flowers in our garden. 9. (The) Father says you are to come to his room at once. 10. He ought to have set the lamp on the table. 11. The bridge is said to be unsafe. 12. I ought to have known that the man would deceive me. 13. Next Sunday they are to sing some new songs at church. 14. (The) Bread and (the) meat ought to be cheaper. 15. She was to wear her new hat, but it rained. 16. I should have said that he died in the year 1905. 17. Each soldier is to carry food enough for three days. 18. He is so sick that he ought to have a physician. 19. The servant should have awakened us earlier. 20. If we were to buy the house, we could never pay for it.

EXERCISE 60

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *mögen*

1. I never liked that picture. 2. We did not like to leave the sick man alone. 3. The story may be true, but I do not believe it. 4. She would like to hear you sing. 5. He may go, after he has finished his work. 6. I should like to say what I think. 7. May the child always be happy! 8. She did not like to talk about it. 9. Why don't you like your teacher? 10. I should like very much to see that new play. 11. It may be that he has already left (the) town. 12. He liked the speeches of Bismarck. 13. My uncle may be fifty-five years old. 14. I should like to speak with you a minute. 15. Say to the servant that he may bring in the fruit. 16. We should like to visit our uncle in Hamburg. 17. I should like to spend a month in the mountains. 18. The child does not like

to sit still. 19. They may visit us if they have time.
20. I should have liked to go to Europe, but I did not have money enough.

EXERCISE 61

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *mögen*

1. May God help him in this sad hour! 2. They may live in this street. 3. She (has) never liked that man and now she hates him. 4. You may keep the money for your trouble. 5. I should like to leave early in the morning. 6. She liked (the) roses better than (the) other flowers. 7. I do not wish to see him to-day. 8. He liked the old man and often visited him. 9. I do not like to promise that I shall do it. 10. You may remain in the room with me if you will be quiet. 11. The old woman liked to go to church. 12. I should not like to tell you what he said. 13. The girl says that she does not like to dance. 14. His new play may be better than his other plays. 15. I should like to learn that game. 16. May the emperor live long and rule wisely! 17. Say to the woman that she may come in. 18. I should like to know if he is really my friend. 19. They may do what they please. 20. Although it is late, he may still come.

EXERCISE 62

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. *mögen*

1. May you never suffer as I have suffered! 2. I should like to write with your pen. 3. He said that he never liked New York because it is too big. 4. Little children like their toys. 5. I should like to have the works of Schiller. 6. Come what may, I shall never forget this

kindness. 7. I should like to do what you wish, but it is impossible. 8. My father is now asleep, and I do not like to wake him. 9. I think you will like our new house. 10. That boy does not like to go to school. 11. May our nation ever become more powerful! 12. Of all cities we liked Paris best. 13. Her songs were pretty and I liked her voice. 14. I liked the boy as soon as I saw him. 15. Why didn't you like his speech? 16. I should like to know why you are not ready. 17. They would like to begin the work to-morrow. 18. I should like a glass of beer. 19. May each year be happier than the last! 20. I like your new dress very much.

EXERCISE 63

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. Mixed

I was about to leave the house when a young man addressed me. "Can you tell me where Mr. Adams lives?" he said. "I am Mr. Adams. What do you want?" "Some one told me that you might need a gardener. I am looking for work and I should like to work for you." "My gardener has left me and I must have another," I replied. "Perhaps you can do the work. Where have you been working?" "I have worked three years for Mr. Kendrick. He lives a few miles from here. You may know him. I could have stayed longer if Mr. Kendrick and his wife had not decided to travel this summer. He wrote this letter for me. Will you read it?" "Well," I said, after I had read the letter, "Mr. Kendrick could not have said better things about you. You are just the man I am looking for. I will give you eight dollars each week. Are you satisfied with that?" "Yes," he answered, "and

I can begin (the) work to-morrow." The young man has been working for me now a month. I am sure that I could not have found a better gardener anywhere.

EXERCISE 64

Verbs. Modal Auxiliaries. Mixed

The bell rang and I went to the door. A woman stood there. "May I see your wife?" she said. I did not know the woman, but I asked her to come in. When my wife came, the woman said: "I am selling books. Will you buy one and help me? The book costs only two dollars. I never thought that I should have to sell books. But sometimes we have to do what we do not want to do. My husband is sick and cannot work. We have two grown sons who could help us if they would. They left us several years ago, and although I have often written to them, I have received no answer." My wife believed the story and gave her two dollars. After the woman had gone, I said, "You ought not to have bought the book. You ought to have known that she was not telling the truth. Can't you understand (it)? It is her story that sells the book." "You may be right," said my wife, "but it is too late now. The next time (when) any one comes here to sell anything, you must not call me. I never could say no."

EXERCISE 65

Verbs. Passive

1. The boy was praised by his teacher.
2. The bird was hit by a stone.
3. He is now honored by his former

enemies. 4. Many songs were sung before the students went home. 5. The mountain was climbed in the early morning. 6. The papers had been kept in a box. 7. Were you invited to go with him? 8. Your kind letter was received last Monday. 9. Many fish were caught in this lake last summer. 10. The town hall was built in the year 1796. 11. His friends are not true, and he will be deserted by them. 12. The old emperor was much loved by his people. 13. Two winters were spent in Florida. 14. The man will be buried to-morrow at three o'clock. 15. If the hat does not please you, it must be sent back at once. 16. A more beautiful poem was never written. 17. Much money was collected for the new church. 18. The picture was painted in the year 1825. 19. If the letter was received this morning, why didn't you give it to me sooner? 20. The boy was drawn into deep water and was drowned.

EXERCISE 66

Verbs. Passive

1. I was conducted by a servant through all the rooms. 2. A fish lives only [a] short time after it is taken out of the water. 3. His story will not be believed. 4. I was awakened by loud voices in the street. 5. The building is very old and will soon be torn down. 6. The father was deceived by his own son. 7. That word is no longer used. 8. A new bell was bought for the church. 9. The song was sung too fast. 10. We listened but nothing could be heard. 11. The apple was cut into four pieces. 12. After [a] long search the child was found. 13. The boys

say that they were pursued by a strange man. 14. The bridge was carried away by the flood. 15. My brother was killed in (the) battle and was buried in the South. 16. The words of the song were not spoken distinctly. 17. His house was burned last week, but another will be built at once. 18. My brother wrote me that his money had been stolen. 19. Those flowers should be put into (the) water immediately. 20. The pupils have been praised too much.

EXERCISE 67

Verbs. Passive

1. The boat was driven by the wind. 2. Much beer is drunk by the Germans. 3. We were compelled to remain at home. 4. The army was attacked in the night. 5. She was asked to sing again. 6. His absence was not noticed. 7. The crown was placed on the king's head. 8. While the building was burning, a man was struck by a falling stone. 9. The general has some papers, which are to be given to the emperor. 10. His clothes were taken off and he was laid on a bed. 11. The breakfast was eaten hurriedly. 12. The cathedral was begun in the twelfth century, and was completed in the fifteenth century. 13. The speech was heard by only a few persons. 14. Be quick; the places will soon be taken. 15. If you paid more than twenty marks, you were cheated. 16. Has he been seen by any one to-day? 17. The man was killed on the ship, and his body was thrown into the sea. 18. After we had talked for a while, (the) wine was brought in. 19. It was too late; the deed had already been done. 20. The clothes will be sent to you this afternoon.

EXERCISE 68

Verbs. Passive

In the night I was awakened by a cry. I sprang out of (the) bed and opened the window. Two men seemed to be fighting in the street, and one of them was screaming, "Help! Help!" I put on my clothes as quickly as possible, and ran down to the street. Some men had heard the man's cry, and had also run to aid him. "What is the matter?" I asked. One of the men answered, "This man has been attacked by some one. He has been cut in the face, and has lost a good deal [of] blood." The man was carried into my house and laid upon a bed. A doctor was fetched, who remained some time.

The next day I asked the man how it happened. "Did you know the man that attacked you?" "No," he replied, "I could not see his face for it was very dark. He was concealed behind a tree, and sprang on me as I passed by. When I screamed he turned and ran. He was gone before any one of you reached me. A few nights ago I was followed by some one, but I did not think of it afterwards. Such fellows probably think that I carry money with me. But I never do that; it would be fool-hardy."

Later, I learned that the man who had been attacked was one of the rich men of the city.

EXERCISE 69

Verbs. Passive

The old woman was pointing out to me the interesting things in her room. "This clock," she said, "was brought

from (the) Switzerland by my uncle. When my uncle died, it was given to my father. It is a very old clock, but it still keeps time. This table belonged to my mother. I have been told that it is [a] hundred years old. I have been offered large sums of money for the table, but it shall never be sold while I live. This is a picture of my mother," she continued. "It was painted by a famous painter. My mother has been dead for many years. She was loved by every one. The sword hanging there on the wall was carried by my father. He was killed in the war. After his death it was hung on the wall, and there it has hung ever since. But perhaps you are becoming tired. You have probably seen and heard enough. Well, when you call again, I want to show you an old bed. It has an interesting history." I thanked the old woman and promised to visit her again soon.

EXERCISE 70

Verbs. Passive and Quasi-Passive

1. His bed was carried into another room.
2. The table is made of wood.
3. Tables are made of wood.
4. The doors of the theater were being opened just as we arrived.
5. The doors of the theater were already opened when we arrived.
6. Some of the towns in Italy are built on hills.
7. That word is written with two t's.
8. The words are written on old paper and can hardly be read.
9. This house is built of stone.
10. This house was built in the year 1907.
11. The letter was beautifully written.
12. The letter was written in great haste.
13. The little child was dressed by his mother.
14. The children were

dressed in their new clothes. 15. I was determined not to go farther. 16. The world was made in six days. 17. The man was concealed behind the door. 18. The money was stolen by the man and concealed in a box. 19. The ground is covered with leaves. 20. It happened a long time before you were born. 21. The lamps were being lighted when we reached the town. 22. The lamps were already lighted when we reached the town.

EXERCISE 71

Verbs. Passive. Impersonal and with Dative

1. There was fighting the whole day. 2. The bad weather was followed by some pleasant days. 3. I have been told that he is a rich man. 4. It was desired that every one should come early. 5. The soldiers were commanded to cross the river. 6. He was thanked for his great services. 7. He was met at the door by his mother. 8. The boy was believed because he was truthful. 9. He was offered the position, but did not accept it. 10. There was much weeping at the grave. 11. He was forbidden to enter the house again. 12. It is feared that all have been lost. 13. She has been advised by her physician to take a long journey. 14. I was told that you wanted to speak with me. 15. There was singing in the next room. 16. The country has been faithfully served by the old general. 17. He was thanked by the king himself. 18. The man was helped in his distress. 19. There was laughing and talking among the girls. 20. The poor have been often helped by that woman.

EXERCISE 72

Verbs. Passive. Mixed

1. There is praying in the churches because the king is sick. 2. Schiller was born in the year 1759. 3. The windows had been closed before it began to rain. 4. My uncle was killed in the first battle of the war. 5. The letter is written and I have nothing more to do. 6. The boy was named Charles. 7. We had just been called to breakfast when the messenger came. 8. The picture was finished in the last year of his life. 9. His leg was broken by a falling tree. 10. The old book was sold for ten thousand marks. 11. Not a word was spoken until we reached the house. 12. Those poor children are not warmly dressed. 13. The trees are laden with snow. 14. An old woman was found dead in the woods. 15. This package has just been brought by a boy. 16. The banks of the river are covered with flowers. 17. Many Germans were killed in the war against France. 18. The door was opened by a pretty girl. 19. The boy was bitten by his dog. 20. In the evening there was always singing and talking.

EXERCISE 73

Verbs. Passive. Mixed

1. I have been told that the woman can neither read nor write. 2. The boat was quickly drawn to the bank. 3. This work has been done carefully. 4. Our work is done. 5. He did everything that could be done. 6. It was noticed that the man drew a knife from his pocket. 7. This book was much read forty years ago. 8. The bell

can be heard everywhere in the village. 9. His gold watch was lost and could not be found. 10. That story has been told often. 11. It is believed that the man has left the city. 12. Luther's songs are still sung. 13. The young man was seized and thrown to [the] floor. 14. Those glasses were broken because you were careless. 15. Were you awakened in the night by the rain? 16. After the money had been in the ground many years, it was found by some boys. 17. The girl said that the ring had been given her by her father. 18. It has been proved that the man stole the horse. 19. (The) Bread is made of flour. 20. The dog was old and had to be killed.

PART II

EXERCISE 74

Germany is one of the great nations of Europe. It is about as large as the state [of] Texas. The German Empire is composed of twenty-six states, and has sixty-five million inhabitants. These states were formerly independent, but were united in the year 1871. There are four kingdoms: Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg. Of these, Prussia is the largest and most powerful. The king of Prussia is also [the] emperor of Germany. The Rhine is the largest and most beautiful river of Germany. It is seven hundred miles long. On its banks stand old castles and imposing ruins. Many interesting legends are connected with these castles. Berlin is the capital of Prussia and also of the German Empire. It is a very large city and has grown rapidly. Hamburg is an old city and an important seaport. Dresden is famous for its picture galleries. Leipzig is the center of the book trade. In Cologne there is a famous cathedral. The cathedral was begun in the year 1248 and finished in the year 1880.

EXERCISE 75

Once upon a time there was a woman that owned a hen. This was indeed a wonderful hen. Every day it laid a golden egg. The woman was very greedy for gold, and every day she waited impatiently for the egg. At last she said to herself, "I will kill my hen and get all the golden eggs at once." But when she killed the hen, she

found no gold. In her haste to become rich, the woman had become poor.

EXERCISE 76

Clytie was a beautiful water nymph. She lived in a cave under the ocean. One day a great wave lifted her up and carried her out on the shore. What a wonderful world it was! But what seemed to her most wonderful was the sun-king. He rode in his golden chariot, and Clytie thought that he was very beautiful. When he smiled, she noticed that the flowers began to bloom and the birds to sing. Clytie watched him the whole day until he went down in the west. Then she went back to her cave under the ocean. The next morning she rose before it was light and went to the shore again. She wanted to see the sun-king come forth in his chariot from the east. Every day she loved him more and more. Now something strange was happening. Clytie did not know it, but she was becoming more and more like the sun-king. Her face was becoming rounder, and her yellow hair more golden. One day she watched the sun-king until he went down in the west. "How late it is!" said Clytie. "I have stayed too long. I must go home at once." When she tried to go, however, she could not move. Her feet were fast in the ground. Her green dress had been changed into long green leaves, and her golden hair into bright yellow petals! The lovely nymph had been changed into a sunflower.

EXERCISE 77

An English drummer was once taken prisoner by the French, and led into the tent of the general. The gen-

eral questioned him, and the boy at last confessed that he was [a] drummer in the English army. The general was not sure that the boy was speaking the truth. "Very well," said the general, "if you are [a] drummer, show us what you can do." He turned to one of the soldiers who stood near. "Bring a drum." The drum was brought. "First, beat a march," he said. The boy obeyed the command. "Now," said the general, "beat a retreat." "A retreat?" replied the boy. "I cannot beat a retreat. I do not know what it is. The English service does not teach a retreat." This answer pleased the French officer so much, that he sent the boy back to the English general with a letter of recommendation.

EXERCISE 78

For more than two months Columbus and his men sailed upon the broad ocean. When the winds blew and the waves were high, the sailors were afraid. "We shall never find land," they said. "We shall all perish. Let us go back to Spain." But Columbus would not turn back. When the ships had sailed nearly three thousand miles, there was still no land to be seen. Then the sailors were more and more afraid. They even plotted to kill their leader. "Give me three days more," said Columbus; "if we do not then find land, I will turn back." The next day birds came flying about the ship, and branches of trees floated by. The whole night the sailors watched. In the early morning they saw land. Columbus had discovered America. He never knew, however, that he had found a new country.

EXERCISE 79

When Columbus reached the New World, he landed on a beautiful green island. He tells us that the island was covered with trees. The trees and flowers and fruits were strange to him. Columbus and his men remained one day on the island. They were delighted with the warm air, the bright flowers, and the beautiful fruits. The natives were friendly. The next day he sailed with his men to the south. They were looking for gold. After they had passed by many islands, they reached the island [of] Cuba. Columbus searched everywhere for gold but found none. At last he gave up the search for gold and decided to return to Spain.

EXERCISE 80

A fir tree stood in the forest. It was taller than the other trees. Near this tree grew a bramble. "Why were you ever born?" said the fir tree to the bramble. "You are good for nothing. But I am good for many things. Out of my wood (the) men build houses and barns. I am used for (the) fires in (the) winter. The hunter makes his bed out of my branches. I am very great; you are very small. I am useful in the world; you are (it) not." The bramble answered, "But when the axe comes to cut you down, you will wish that you were a bramble."

EXERCISE 81

The first flag of the United States was made by a young woman named Betsy Ross. This woman lived in Philadelphia, in a house that is still standing. One day, General Washington brought to her the pattern of the new

flag and asked her to make it. When Betsy Ross had finished the flag, he was very much pleased with it. On a blue field were thirteen stars, one star for each of the thirteen states. The stars were arranged in a circle. The flag had thirteen stripes, seven red and six white. In our flag to-day the stars are arranged in rows. A star has been added for each new state. The thirteen stripes are unchanged. The colors, red, white, and blue, are said to represent bravery, purity, and truth.

EXERCISE 82.

There once lived in Greece a beautiful youth. He had never seen himself in a mirror, and did not know that he was beautiful. One day he went to a spring to drink. As he stooped over the spring, he saw a beautiful face in the water. "Sweet nymph," he cried, "you have the most beautiful face I have ever seen. I love you and shall ever love you." Then he tried to clasp the nymph in his arms. But as soon as his hands touched the water, the beautiful face disappeared. After a time he leaned over the spring again. "Speak to me," said he. "Let me hear your voice. It must be very sweet." But he could not hear a sound, although the lips of the nymph moved. Day after day he remained by the spring. He implored the lovely nymph to come to him, but in vain. At last he pined away and died. The gods pitied him because he had died of love. Accordingly, they changed his body into a beautiful flower, which is called the narcissus. It always leans over the water, as if it were looking at some one.

EXERCISE 83

A man went one day to see a friend on business. He rang the bell, and the servant opened the door. "Is your master at home?" asked the man. "I wish to see him." "I am sorry," said the servant, "but my master has gone out." "Then may I see your mistress? I can talk with her until your master returns." "I am very sorry, sir," said the servant, "but my mistress has also gone out." "Well, doubtless your master will soon return. I want to see him very much and will wait for him. I will go in and sit by the fire." "Oh, sir, I am really very sorry," replied the servant, "but the fire has also gone out." "Well," said the man somewhat angrily, "tell your master that I had not expected so cool a reception."

EXERCISE 84

One day Queen Elizabeth was walking down to the river to enter her royal barge. Many people were waiting to see her pass by. In the crowd was a handsome young man, who wore a beautiful cloak. There was a little pool of muddy water in front of him. When the queen came to it, she stopped. The young man instantly took off his cloak. He spread it over the muddy pool and made a low bow before the queen. She smiled, stepped carefully upon the beautiful cloak, and passed on. Soon a messenger came from the royal barge. He said that the queen wished to speak with the young man. When Raleigh appeared before her, she said, "What is your name?" "My name is Walter Raleigh," he replied, "and my father belongs to an old family." "You have to-day ruined a good cloak

in our service," said the queen. "Accept this jewel. It will remind you of this day." Then the queen gave him a costly ring.

EXERCISE 85

Martin Luther was born at Eisleben, on November 10, 1483. He studied at the universities of Erfurt and Wittenberg. As [a] young man he was a strict Catholic. In the year 1505, he became [a] monk and entered the Augustine monastery in Wittenberg. On the 31st of October, 1517, Luther nailed his ninety-five theses to the door of the castle church at Wittenberg. This act was the beginning of the Reformation in Germany. He left the monastery in 1524, and in 1525 married Katharina von Bora. She had been [a] nun. He translated many church songs from the Latin into the German, and composed thirty-seven church songs himself. His translation of the New Testament appeared in 1522, and his translation of the Old Testament in 1532. He created the German language as it is written and spoken to-day. Luther died at Eisleben, on February 18, 1546.

EXERCISE 86

Two monks were walking in the convent garden. One of them said, "I do not understand how (the) people can quarrel! How do they manage it?" "It is very simple," answered the other. "We will have a quarrel. Here is a stone. I will say that it belongs to me; you must say that it belongs to you: then we shall have a quarrel." With these words he picked up a stone and said, "This stone is mine." "Of course it is yours, if you say so,"

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answered his friend. The other monk laughed. "I see," said he, "that you really cannot understand how (the) people can quarrel."

EXERCISE 87

Grace Darling lived with her old father in a lighthouse. One dark night she could not sleep, for a terrible storm was raging. She thought of the sailors on the wild sea and of their wives and children at home. Suddenly she heard a cry! She listened a moment — she heard the cry again. "A ship has been wrecked!" she called out to her father. They ran down to the shore. Although they could still hear the cries, they could not see the ship. "We must wait for (the) daylight," said her father. When (the) daylight came, they saw a wreck not far away. On the wreck were several men. The ship was slowly sinking, and the men would soon be drowned. "Oh, father," said the girl, "we must save those men." But the old man said, "We can do nothing — the sea is so rough. If we try to save them, we shall certainly be drowned." But she begged until he finally said, "Well, we will try it." After several vain attempts they launched their boat. Then they both jumped in and rowed toward the wreck. It seemed as if the waves would swallow their little boat, but they rowed on courageously. At last they reached the wreck. With the greatest difficulty they rescued the helpless sailors. Then the father and the daughter rowed back to the lighthouse with the men. Over Grace Darling's grave is a stone on which the story of this heroic deed is carved. Every year many people visit her grave.

EXERCISE 88

Once upon a time there lived near the city [of] Thebes a monster called the Sphinx. It had the body of a lion and the head of a woman. It lay on the top of a rock and asked a strange question of all that passed by. Those that could not answer the question were killed by the Sphinx. No one had ever given the right answer. One day the Sphinx asked Oedipus the strange question: "What animal goes in the morning on four feet, at noon on two, and in the evening on three?" Oedipus replied, "(The) Man; in (the) childhood he creeps on hands and knees, in (the) manhood he walks erect, and in (the) old age he walks with a cane." The Sphinx was angry because Oedipus had given the right answer, and threw itself down from the rock and was killed.

EXERCISE 89

(The) Baron von Münchhausen relates the following story; "In the state [of] Illinois I visited an old friend. He went to America twenty years ago, and built a comfortable house on the bank of a small river. One day while I was visiting him, there was a fearful storm. The wind carried all the houses up into the air. My friend and I and sixty servants and forty Indians were lifted up and carried away by the wind. When we were set upon the ground again, twenty minutes later, we found around us all the parts of the house. With the help of the servants and the Indians, we set the parts of the house together once more, and in [a] short time were just as comfortable as before."

EXERCISE 90

It was (in the) winter and around a small hut raged a fierce snow storm. The family that lived in the hut consisted of five persons, — the old grandmother, the parents, and two children. The family was filled with fear, for there was war in the land, and the soldiers were burning all [the] houses. It was a terrible night. No one thought of (the) sleep. The shutters of the hut were closed, so that no light might attract the attention of the soldiers. The family sat silently about the table. They did not know at what moment (the) death might come to them. The old grandmother read out of her Bible. She read a chapter that contained the words, "God, build a wall about us." The father of the family said, "To build such a wall is not possible now; no, not even with God." The grandmother replied, "Do not say that. God can do it, if it be His will." The night passed in great fear and anxiety. (The) Morning came at last. Not one soldier had come to their hut. The son opened the door to look out, and behold! the storm had piled a mighty wall of snow about the house. This wall of snow had hidden the lonely hut from the eyes of the enemy. Then the old grandmother fell upon her knees and said, "God, Thou hast built a wall about us. Blessed be Thy name."

EXERCISE 91

Iris was the daughter of the king of the sun and of the queen of the clouds. The sun king always sent her as his messenger to the people on the earth. The sun king and the cloud queen built for Iris a wonderful bridge of

many colors. The colors of the bridge were the colors that Iris always wore. The bridge had the form of a bow; it could be let down to the earth and drawn back into the sky. Over this bridge Iris hastened down to the earth. Iris liked to visit the earth. She liked to look at the rivers and the sea. The many beautiful flowers also pleased her. To the flowers she brought sunbeams from her father, and waterdrops from her mother. She loved particularly a dark blue flower which grew near the water. She loved it so much that she gave to it her own name.

EXERCISE 92

One day Charles the Great visited a school. To this school the rich men and the poor men of his court sent their sons. He remained the whole morning in the school and examined the pupils. The diligent pupils he placed on his right, and the lazy [ones] on his left. He noticed with surprise that the diligent boys were all the sons of the poor men. The emperor praised these pupils and said to them, "If you are diligent in the future, you will find good positions at my court." Then he turned to the sons of the rich men and said angrily, "You are lazy boys and I see that you have learned nothing. Your fathers are rich, but their wealth will not help you. If you do not become diligent, you shall never find positions at my court."

EXERCISE 93

A certain rich man had been very sick. When he was well again, his physician handed him a large bill for his visits. Although the man was rich, he was very avari-

cious. The bill seemed to him too large and he sighed deeply. "What is the matter?" asked the doctor. The man looked at the physician, then at the bill, and said, "I think that (the) death is the best physician, — better than all the physicians in the city." "Why do you think so?" asked the astonished doctor. "Because (the) death makes only one visit and never sends a bill," was the answer.

EXERCISE 94

In the woods there was once a little tree. It had only a few green leaves. It was slender and weak for the ground was cold and hard. "Grow! Grow!" said the big trees near it. "Be strong and beautiful as we are (it)." The little tree heard, but it could not grow. "Why don't you grow?" asked the robins. "You're lazy," said the squirrels. "You're a good-for-nothing," said the deer. "I'll teach you to grow," the wind roared, and lashed the poor tree and beat it to [the] ground. But still the little tree did not grow. Then the sun shone clear and bright. It looked down and saw the little tree shivering with cold. "Let me help you," it said; and it warmed the ground. Gentle rains fell and moistened the roots. The little tree soon lifted its head and began to grow. Then it became stronger and grew very fast. After a while the birds and the squirrels and the deer said, "What a beautiful tree!" (The) Kindness will accomplish more than (the) rudeness.

EXERCISE 95

As children, Hercules and Iphicles did not lie in a cradle but in a large shield. This shield stood near the bed of

the mother. In the night, when they were all asleep, two serpents crawled into the room through a hole under the door. The eyes of the serpents shone like fire, and the whole room became light. They raised their heads and were about to crawl into the shield. Then the children awoke. When they saw the serpents, Iphicles began to cry but Hercules laughed. With each hand Hercules seized a serpent around the throat. The serpents wound themselves about him, but Hercules held them so tightly that they died. Then their eyes shone no more. When the servant brought in the light, Hercules held up the two dead serpents and laughed again.

EXERCISE 96

Lessing was born in the year 1729, in a little village in Silesia. His father was [a] clergyman. When the boy was twelve years old, he was sent to a famous school in Saxony, where he remained five years. In 1746 he went to the University of Leipzig and studied (the) theology. But (the) philosophy and (the) literature interested him more than (the) theology. He went to the theater often, and read with great pleasure the dramatic works of the Greek and the Latin writers. He left Leipzig in 1748 and went to Berlin, where he worked as [a] journalist. Later, he lived in various cities. From 1767 to 1770 he was [the] director of the national theater of Hamburg. In 1770 he accepted a position as librarian at Wolfenbüttel, and lived there until his death in 1781. He was the greatest critic that Germany has produced. His great critical work is (the) "Laocoön"; it established the boundaries between (the) painting and (the) poetry. Among Lessing's works

are philosophical, theological, and dramatic writings. He was the reformer of the German drama. Of his dramas, "Minna von Barnhelm" is best known. His greatest work is "Nathan the Wise," a dramatic poem.

EXERCISE 97

One hot day a tramp was walking along a dusty road. He had already walked many miles and he had still far to go. By chance he looked around and saw a carriage coming. As the carriage came nearer, he saw that only one man was in it. "Now," thought the tramp, "I will try my luck. I will ask the man to take me along. But I must be careful; perhaps he will not want to ride with a tramp." Soon the man overtook the tramp, and the tramp said, "Will you please take my coat as far as the city gate?" "Gladly," said the man. "But how will you get it again? For of course you cannot run as fast as my horse." "Oh," answered the tramp, "that is easy enough. If you have no objection, I shall remain in my coat." The witty answer pleased the man, and he asked the tramp to get into the carriage.

EXERCISE 98

Robinson Crusoe, as [a] boy, wished very much to be [a] sailor. When he became older, he sailed to many strange lands and saw many wonderful things. On one of these voyages his ship was in a great storm and was wrecked. Robinson Crusoe swam to a small island, but the other sailors were all drowned. It was nearly dark when he reached the island. He did not know where he was. He thought there might be wild beasts on the island,

and he was afraid to sleep on the ground. So he climbed a tree and spent the night there. In the morning the sea was calm, and he swam out to the wrecked ship. He found some boards and made a raft. On the raft he brought to (the) shore many things. He also saved two cats and a dog. As soon as he reached the shore, he began to build himself a rude house. For a long time Robinson Crusoe lived all alone on the island. He had only the dog and the cats to keep him company. He made a boat out of the trunk of a large tree. After a while he caught some wild goats and tamed them. When his clothes wore out, he made others out of goatskins. For many years he stayed on the island. At last a ship came and carried him back to England.

EXERCISE 99

Once upon a time there lived a man that loved (the) money more than anything else. The money which he earned he put into a box. He buried this box under a tree in his garden. Once every week he opened the box and counted his money with the greatest pleasure. One day some thieves went into the garden and carried off the box. When the miser went to count his money the next day, he found nothing there. He was wild with rage, and cried out so loudly that the neighbors rushed in. He confessed to them that he had buried his money there, and that he had counted it every week. "Did you ever make use of the money?" asked one of the neighbors. "Oh, no, I only counted it," said the miser. "Then you can still come and look at the hole." The neighbors laughed heartily and went home.

EXERCISE 100

Long ago there lived in Hebron a man named Jacob, who had twelve sons. One was a youth named Joseph. Of all his sons, Jacob loved Joseph most. The brothers knew that their father loved Joseph more than he loved them, and they began to hate him. Then something caused them to hate Joseph still more: Joseph had a strange dream. In his dream he saw a bright star in the sky. There were eleven other stars around the bright star. These eleven stars, as well as the sun and the moon, bowed down before the bright star. When the dream was related to Jacob, he said, "Shall I and your mother and your brothers come and worship you?" Later, Joseph was sold by his brothers to some merchants, who were traveling to Egypt. Years passed and Joseph had become a man. The king of Egypt trusted him and finally set him over all Egypt. Only the king himself had greater power than Joseph. Then there was a great famine in Hebron, and the people went down to Egypt to buy grain. One day some strangers were brought before Joseph. They were his own brothers. As soon as they saw the richly dressed man, they bowed down before him. The dream of the boy Joseph had been fulfilled.

EXERCISE 101

Arachne was famous on account of her skill as [a] weaver. The people thought that Minerva, the greatest of all weavers, must have taught her. "No," said Arachne, "Minerva did not teach me. In a contest with her I should prove myself the more skillful weaver." When

Minerva heard this speech, she was very angry. She went to Arachne at once and rebuked her for her boasting. But Arachne was not afraid. She repeated what she had said, and requested the goddess to show her skill. The contest began. Minerva wove an exceedingly artistic web. The web represented the twelve immortal gods and showed their virtues. Then Arachne began to weave. She wove pictures that represented the vices of the gods. The goddess was more angry than before. First, she tore Arachne's web in pieces. Then she touched the forehead of Arachne, and the young girl instantly became ashamed of what she had done. In her sorrow she hanged herself. "No," said Minerva, "you shall live. But you shall never forget your fault. You shall hang forever." The goddess then changed Arachne into a spider, which is always spinning the thread by which it hangs.

EXERCISE 102

In 1848 nearly every little German state had its revolution. There was also great discontent even in the free cities [of] Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck. A great number [of] people assembled in Hamburg to discuss their grievances. A member of the senate tried to quiet the crowd. "What do you want?" he asked. "We want a republic!" shouted the crowd. "But, my friends, our city is already a republic." "Well," cried the undaunted reformers, "then we want a monarchy!"

EXERCISE 103

A girl was going out to the barn with a basket [of] eggs. As she walked along, she talked to herself: "I have fifteen

eggs in my basket. I shall put them under the old white hen. She will sit on them 'twenty-one days and keep them warm. Then fifteen little chickens will come out of the shell. I can see them now. How pretty they are! Some are black, some yellow, and some white. I shall feed them well, and they will become large fat hens. Then I shall carry them to market. How much shall I get? Oh, I shall be very rich! With the money I can buy a beautiful hat and a new dress. My friends will not know me." At that moment the girl stumbled. The basket fell to [the] ground and the eggs were all broken. The girl counted her chickens before they were hatched.

EXERCISE 104

Longfellow is the most popular of the American poets. He was born in 1807, in the town [of] Portland. Here he spent his youth. He was a spirited boy and liked all kinds of sports. The first book that interested him was Irving's "Sketch Book." When he was thirteen years old, he wrote his first poem. It was called "Lovewell's Fight." After Longfellow became a young man, he attended the famous old college at Brunswick. Afterwards he traveled in Europe. Later, he became [a] professor in Harvard University. His house in Cambridge was the house in which General Washington had once lived. Longfellow wrote many famous poems and some interesting prose works. He died in Cambridge, in the year 1882.

EXERCISE 105

More than seven hundred years ago King Richard ruled in England. At that time the animals of the forest

belonged to the king. No one was allowed to shoot a deer or any other animal. The men that guarded the game were called foresters. Now the best archer in the country was Robin Hood. One of the king's foresters hated him because he could shoot so well. As Robin Hood was going through the forest one day, he met this forester. The forester said, "Do you see that deer in the distance? I don't believe that you can hit it." "I will try (it)," answered Robin Hood, forgetting the king's law. He shot and killed the deer. Then the forester tried to take him prisoner, but Robin resisted him. In the fight, Robin Hood killed the man, and had to hide in the forest as an outlaw. Other outlaws soon came to Robin Hood and asked him to be their leader. Thus he became the leader of a large band of outlaws, who were called "Robin Hood's Merry Men."

EXERCISE 106

Paganini, the great violinist, sprang into a carriage. He told the coachman to drive him quickly to the theater. Paganini knew that a great audience was waiting for him. He was to play a piece that day on one string. When he reached the theater he asked the coachman, "How much do I owe you?" The coachman answered, "Five talers." "That is excessive," exclaimed Paganini. "You must be jesting." "No," said the coachman, "I am not jesting. A seat in your theater costs five talers. And a seat in my carriage also costs five talers." "Very well," said Paganini, "I will give you five talers as soon as you can drive me on one wheel."

EXERCISE 107

Socrates was a very wise man. He taught the young men of Athens, and they loved and honored him. Socrates accepted no money for his instruction. His pupils said, "Socrates is the wisest of all men." But he also had enemies. They hated him because he told them the truth so freely, and because the people called him the wise Socrates. Finally, his enemies, who were very powerful, had him taken prisoner and brought before the court. The judge condemned him to (the) death. In his last hours, while his pupils stood near him and wept, Socrates was calm and cheerful.

EXERCISE 108

One evening a poor man and his little son sat by the roadside. The father had a loaf [of] bread, which he had bought in the town. He cut the loaf in two, and gave (the) half of it to his son. When the boy broke his half of the loaf, four shining gold pieces fell out. He danced for joy, and was about to pick up the gold pieces. But the father said, "My son, do not touch them. They do not belong to us. Perhaps the baker dropped them into the dough when he was making the bread. You must run to the baker and bring him here at once." The boy ran as fast as possible and soon came back with the baker. Then the father showed the baker the gold, and told him how he had found it. The baker looked first at the honest face of the father, and then at the gold pieces on the ground. "You are indeed an honest man," said he. "Now I will tell you about this gold. A stranger

came into my shop yesterday and gave me this loaf. He bade me sell it to the most honest man in the town. I sold it to you this evening. The gold pieces that you found in the loaf are yours." When the poor man heard these words, (the) tears came into his eyes. The boy ran and put his arms around his father's neck.

EXERCISE 109

A man and a lion were walking together. Each boasted of his strength and claimed to be the stronger. In one of their disputes the man said, "I know that (the) men are stronger than (the) lions." But the lion said, "No, you are wrong; (the) lions are stronger than (the) men." While they were disputing they came to a statue, which stood near the road. It represented a man and a slain lion. "That statue," said the man, "shows how strong we men are. The king of beasts must always yield to us." "Yes," replied the lion, "but who made that statue — a man or a lion? If a lion had made it, he would have told another story." Every story has two sides.

EXERCISE 110

When Alexander came to Corinth, he heard much about a peculiar man named Diogenes. This man wore an old ragged mantle and lived in a tub. But the people said that he was very wise. Alexander heard so much about Diogenes that he went to see him. He found Diogenes sitting in the sun, before his tub. As Alexander approached, Diogenes scarcely looked at the mighty king. Finally the king said, "Diogenes, I am King Alexander. Wish for something and I will give it to you." Diogenes said, "Step

out of my sunshine." Alexander at once stepped aside. Then the soldiers laughed at Diogenes. "Why didn't you wish for something great?" said one of them. The king ordered them to be quiet, however, and said, "If I were not Alexander, I should like to be Diogenes."

EXERCISE 111

The father of the Princess Victoria died when she was very young. Her uncle was the king of England and had no children. Victoria's mother knew that after the king's death Victoria would become queen. So the young princess was taught everything that a queen should know. When Victoria was eighteen years old, three men came one night to her mother's house. Every one in the house was asleep. At last a servant opened the door and the three men went in. They were three of the great men of the kingdom. They said that they desired to see the Princess Victoria. "The princess is asleep," said the servant. "But we must see her," said one of the men. "You must wake her." The young girl dressed as quickly as possible and came down. As Victoria appeared the men exclaimed, "The king is dead! Long live the queen!" Then they kissed her hand. (The) Tears filled the eyes of the queen. "I ask your prayers, gentlemen," said the young ruler.

EXERCISE 112

There was once a hunter who was a great coward. He wished, however, that his friends should think him a brave man. One day he was searching in the forest for the tracks of a lion. He wanted to be able to say to

his friends, "I have seen the tracks of a lion to-day." Soon he met a woodcutter and asked him, "Have you seen the tracks of a lion about here?" Then he added boldly, "Perhaps you can tell me where he has his den." "I can do still more for you," replied the woodcutter. "I can show you the lion himself." The hunter grew pale with fear and said, "No, I do not wish to see the lion. I wish to see only his tracks." Brave men are bold in deeds as well as in words.

EXERCISE 113

Horace Greeley was the son of poor parents. When he was five years old, he went to (the) school. He learned more quickly than any other pupil in the school. (The) Schools at that time were not very good. The children went to (the) school only in the winter months, and helped their parents in the other months. When Horace was thirteen, he had to leave (the) school altogether. The family was poor, and the boy had to earn his own living. Still he found time for (the) reading. He worked the whole day with his father in the fields; he read and studied in the evening. Soon he had read the few books that the family owned. A friend of his father heard of the studious boy and gave him some books. As long as he lived Horace Greeley loved a good book more than anything else.

EXERCISE 114

In Norway were two large millstones, which belonged to (the) King Frode. They were not ordinary millstones, for they ground out everything that the king desired. He had two very strong maids, who turned the mill. They

were obliged to grind out money, an army, and many other things. Frode was killed by a pirate. The pirate put the mill on his ship and ordered the maids to grind salt. They ground and ground till the ship sank under the weight. The mill has continued to grind salt under the sea, and therefore the sea is salt.

EXERCISE 115

Pandora lived in the house of Epimetheus. She was allowed to amuse herself as she wished. One [thing] only she must not touch. In a corner stood a large box, the lid of which no one had ever lifted. "What is in the box?" Pandora often asked. "Do not ask," Epimetheus always replied. "You must never lift the lid of that box." One day the child was alone in the house. Suddenly she caught sight of the box. "I will lift the lid just a little. That cannot displease Epimetheus." So Pandora knelt down and raised the lid. Then sickness, envy, hate, and revenge sprang out. "Oh, what have I done!" cried Pandora, and shut the lid in great fright. Epimetheus entered and found her in tears. "I have done a great wrong. Can you ever forgive me? I have opened the box," said the child. "You little know what you have done, Pandora," said Epimetheus. "I forgive you (it), but (the) mankind will always suffer on account of your curiosity." He raised the lid and uttered a cry of joy. "It is not so bad as I expected (it)," he said. (The) Hope, the greatest gift the world has received, is still here. With (the) hope one can bear many evils. Dry your tears, my child, not all is lost."

EXERCISE 116

Schiller was born at Marbach, in the year 1759. He received his first instruction from a clergyman. When he was eight years old, he attended the Latin school in Ludwigsburg. Here he remained six years. Later, he went to the academy in Stuttgart. In the year 1781 he left the academy and entered the army as [a] surgeon. After one year in the service he fled from Stuttgart. At various times he lived in Meiningen, Bauerbach, Mannheim, Leipzig, Dresden, Jena, and Weimar. As [a] young man he wrote the following dramas: "The Robbers," "The Conspiracy of Fiesco," "Intrigue and Love," and "Don Carlos." For some years he was professor of history at the University of Jena. He wrote historical and philosophical works, and was also the author of a great number [of] poems. Between the years 1799 and 1805 he wrote his great dramas, — "Wallenstein," "Maria Stuart," "The Maid of Orleans," "The Bride of Messina," and "William Tell." Schiller was the beloved friend of Goethe, the greatest German poet. Schiller died at Weimar, in the year 1805.

EXERCISE 117

Once upon a time a merchant was traveling toward a small town with his donkey. He had bought a sack [of] salt in the city, and the donkey was carrying the sack on his back. On the way to the town they came to a little stream. As they were crossing the bridge, the donkey stumbled and fell into the water. Before the donkey could get up, the salt had dissolved. Then he found that his load was very light. The merchant went back to the

city and bought another sack [of] salt. When they reached the little stream again, the donkey stumbled on purpose. Once more he got up out of the water, and once more his load was very light. But the merchant now knew that the donkey was playing him a trick. So he went back to the city again and bought a large number [of] sponges. These he tied on the donkey's back. Again they came to the little stream, and again the donkey fell off the bridge. The sponges soon filled with water. When the donkey got up this time, he found that his load was very heavy. He now had to carry both the sponges and the water. He had tried to cheat his master and had cheated only himself.

EXERCISE 118

When Boniface was pope, he wanted to have the walls of St. Peter's Church decorated. Accordingly, he said to his messenger, "Go to the famous artists of Italy, and bring to me from each a specimen of his art. Whoever makes the best drawing shall be chosen to decorate the church." Now there lived in Florence a famous artist named Giotto. When the messenger asked him for a drawing, the great painter seized a brush and dipped it into red paint. Upon a piece of paper he drew a perfect circle. Then he gave the paper to the messenger and said, "Here is my drawing." The messenger was surprised. "Am I to have nothing but this!" he exclaimed. "It is enough," said Giotto. When the drawings were shown to the pope, the wonderful circle was so much admired that Giotto was chosen to decorate the church.

EXERCISE 119

A miser once lost a leather bag, which contained seven hundred dollars. He offered a reward of [one] hundred dollars to the man that should find the money. A few days later a man came to the miser. "I have found your money," said he, and put the leather bag into the miser's hand. The miser at once counted the money carefully. Not a dollar was missing. But he said to the honest man, "There is a mistake here. There were eight hundred dollars in this bag. Now there are only seven hundred in it. You have probably taken out the hundred dollars which I offered as [a] reward." "No," the honest man replied, "I did not open the bag. I brought it to you just as I found it." At last the matter came before the court. The miser still maintained that some one had stolen the hundred dollars. The honest man still maintained that he had not taken the money. "There is only one way to settle this matter," said the judge. "You say," said he to the miser, "that your leather bag contained eight hundred dollars. This man has found a leather bag, which contains only seven hundred dollars. This bag, then, cannot be yours. You must, therefore, wait patiently until some one finds your money." Then the judge turned to the honest man, and said, "And you must keep the seven hundred dollars until you find the man who has lost that sum."

EXERCISE 120

David was a strong and vigorous boy. Every day he drove the sheep out to the fields. He loved his sheep and

guarded them carefully. One morning when David was driving his flock, a huge lion rushed among the sheep. David sprang forward and struck the lion with his shepherd's staff. Maddened by the blow, the great beast now attacked David. With the strength of a man, he seized the lion and tried to strangle it. As the beast struggled, the boy prayed to God for help. Instantly the angry eyes of the lion became dull and the breath became weak. Soon the beast lay dead on the ground. The flock was saved! Then David knelt beside the dead lion and thanked God for the victory.

EXERCISE 121

In a country across the sea stood an old gray monastery. Some good monks lived there and worked for the people round about. Brother Angelo was not only a holy man but also a great preacher. Brother Gabriel was a great musician and played excellently on the organ. Brother Guido sang beautifully, another brother was a skillful physician, another painted the most wonderful pictures of saints and angels, and still another had a profound knowledge of the laws. In this company was a man that had neither wisdom nor talent. His name was Valentine. One day as he sat alone in his cell, he said to himself sadly, "I can do nothing for God. I am but a simple man. Why am I here, where every one else serves so grandly?" Then suddenly Valentine heard a voice say, "Do the little things, Valentine." He looked around, but saw no one in his cell. He rose and opened the door, but no one was in the corridor. He looked out of the window, but the garden was vacant. "It must have been the voice of

an angel to rebuke me for my thoughts," said Valentine. "I will do the little things, — some one must do them." He took a broom and began to sweep his cell. Before he knew it his sadness had gone.

EXERCISE 122

An old man had four sons who did not agree. He had tried in vain to reconcile them. Shortly before his death, he called them to his bedside and bade them bring him some sticks. Out of them he made a bundle and commanded each son, in turn, to break it. The young men tried with all their might, but no one succeeded. Then the father untied the bundle, and gave a stick to each son. Each took the stick and broke it easily. The father then said, "My sons, learn this truth from the sticks. United, you can withstand your enemies; but if you try to stand alone, you will be broken."

EXERCISE 123

When Benjamin Franklin was a young man, he once made a journey from Philadelphia to Boston. On this journey he stayed one night at an inn. Franklin had scarcely sat down to (the) supper when the landlord began to ask him questions. Franklin answered the questions, but he could not satisfy the man's curiosity. Finally, Franklin became angry and requested the landlord to bring in his wife, children, and servants. They were summoned and came, one by one, into the dining room. "My good friends," said Franklin solemnly, "I summoned you in order to give you an account of myself. My name is

Benjamin Franklin. I am nineteen years old. I am [a] printer. I live in Philadelphia and am now going to Boston. If you wish to know anything else, I will gladly answer your questions now. But when I begin to eat my supper, I want to eat it in peace."

EXERCISE 124

Dionysius was king of Sicily. He had once been a common citizen, but he was a clever man and had made himself king. Among the friends of Dionysius was a man named Damocles. Damocles was always saying to Dionysius, "You are very great and you ought to be very happy." One day the king said to Damocles, "Why are you always praising me? Do you wish to be king?" "No," said Damocles, "but if I could enjoy for one day what you enjoy, I should consider myself the happiest man in the world." "Very well," said Dionysius, "tomorrow you shall be king, and I will be Damocles." When (the) night came, Damocles slept in the king's bed. In the morning his breakfast was placed before him in golden dishes. Many servants stood about. For a few minutes he was very happy. By chance he looked up at the ceiling. There he saw, above his head, a sword that was hanging by a single horsehair. He sent for Dionysius. "Do you see that sword?" "Yes." "It might fall at any minute and kill me." "That is true. A sword is always hanging over my head. You know that there are many who wish to kill me." "Take back your kingdom," said Damocles. "I should rather live in my cottage in the mountains than in your palace. I will never say again that you are the happiest man in the world."

EXERCISE 125

Two friends were walking through the woods when a bear rushed upon them. One of the men climbed up a tree in order to save his life. The other could not reach the tree and threw himself flat upon the ground. The bear came up and sniffed about the man with his nose. The man lay still and acted as if he were dead. Soon the bear left him, for a bear will not touch a dead man. "What did the bear say to you, when he had his nose so close to your ear?" asked the man, as he came down (from) the tree. "I will tell you," said the other. "He told me that I should not trust a man who deserts a friend in (the) distress."

EXERCISE 126

Robert Bruce was king of Scotland. He was a brave and good man. The king of England declared (the) war against him and led an army into Scotland. Bruce tried to drive him out. But the king of England had a better army than his, and always won the victory. Six times Bruce fought bravely, and six times he was defeated. At last his army was scattered and he had to flee. He hid himself in a barn and lay down on the hay. He had given up (the) hope entirely. All at once he noticed a spider, which was trying to swing itself from one beam to another. Bruce began to watch the spider. Six times the spider tried to reach the beam, and six times it failed. After [a] long pause, the spider tried (it) the seventh time and reached the beam. When Bruce saw that the spider had succeeded, he sprang up. "I will not lose (the) courage," he said. "I, too, will try (it) again." In [a] short time he

gathered his men together and fought another battle. This time he defeated the English king. Soon he was able to drive the English army out of Scotland.

EXERCISE 127

The people on the earth were very wicked, and God determined to send a flood to destroy them. There was, however, one good man named Noah, whom God loved. God commanded him to build an ark, so that he and his family might not be drowned in the flood. Noah worked many years before he had finished the ark. Before it began to rain, God commanded Noah to go into the ark with all his family. He also commanded him to lead into the ark two of every kind of bird and animal on the earth. Noah and his family and all the birds and animals entered the ark. Then God shut them in. Immediately it began to rain; it rained forty days and forty nights. Every living creature outside the ark was drowned in the great flood. After forty days Noah opened a window of the ark. In order to learn if there were dry ground anywhere, he sent out a raven. The raven returned, however, for it found no ground. Then he sent out a dove, but the dove also returned. After a few days he sent out the dove again. When she returned this time, she brought a leaf of the olive tree in her bill. Then Noah knew that the waters were abating. The next time the dove was sent out, she did not return. When the waters had disappeared, Noah thanked God for his deliverance. Then God set a beautiful rainbow in the sky, as [a] sign that He would never send a second flood.

EXERCISE 128

Philip Sidney was mortally wounded in the battle of Zutphen. As he lay on the ground, in great pain, he asked for water. When the water was brought, he noticed a wounded soldier, who was being carried from the field. The soldier looked with longing eyes at the water, which the great man was about to drink. Sidney saw that the soldier wanted the water. "Give it to him," he said; "his need is still greater than mine." In [a] short time he was dead. A soldier who stood near him said, "This man was most unselfish; he thought of others before he thought of himself."

EXERCISE 129

When Abraham Lincoln was eight years old, his parents left Kentucky and moved to Indiana. They had no wagon, and all their goods were carried by two horses. Where there was no road, they had to cut a path through the thick woods. At night they slept on the ground, under the trees. It was not more than sixty miles from the old home to the new. But many days passed before the family reached the end of their journey. (The) Winter was near and they had no house. (The) Father and (the) son immediately began to work with their axes. In [a] short time they had built a rude shed of poles and covered it with leaves and branches. In front of it they made a fire, which was always kept burning. By means of a chain and pole, a big iron kettle was hung over the fire. (The) Bacon and (the) beans were boiled in the kettle. In the hot ashes (the) potatoes were baked. They ate and slept in the shed, which had only one room. In this

rude hut Abraham Lincoln spent his youth. Forty-four years later, he was living in the White House.

EXERCISE 130

It was Christmas in England, fourteen hundred years ago. England was not a happy country in those days: there was no king, and no law. Rich and powerful nobles ruled the land and oppressed the poor. A good and wise man was Archbishop of Canterbury. When he saw how unhappy the poor people were, he desired to help them. So he went to Merlin, the magician. "How shall we find a king to rule this land?" asked the holy man. Merlin answered, "Let all the nobles of England go to London. It shall be shown to them there, who shall be king." The nobles assembled in London. After attending (the) mass they walked about in the churchyard. In one corner of the yard was a huge stone. On the stone was an anvil, and in the anvil stuck a sword. Only the hilt was visible. On the stone was written in golden letters, "He who can draw out this sword shall be king of England." Many of the nobles pulled at the sword, but none could draw it out. At last Arthur stepped forth and drew it out. Then the people shouted, "Long live King Arthur. We will have no other king." Arthur knelt down and the Archbishop of Canterbury crowned him. He promised before all the people to be a just king, and he kept his promise faithfully.

EXERCISE 131

One day there was strife between the north wind and the sun. The question was: Did the north wind have

greater strength than the sun? Both told of their great deeds and boasted of their strength. Just then they saw a man, who was walking along the road. "I know how we can make an end of this strife," said the sun. "I can make that man throw off his mantle. Can you do it? You may try (it) first." Then the north wind blew most violently. But the stronger he blew, the more the man needed his mantle. Accordingly, he drew it closer about him. At last the north wind said, "I cannot do it. Now it is your turn." Then the sun drove away the clouds and shone warm and bright. The man soon threw off his mantle and sought the shade of a tree. Thus it was proved that the sun had greater strength than the north wind.

EXERCISE 132

Isaac Newton was born on December 25, 1642, in a small village in England. He was not a very diligent pupil, but he had sharp eyes. When Isaac Newton became a man, he often spent entire days alone. He liked to sit quietly and think over the great mysteries of (the) nature. One day when he was sitting under an apple tree, an apple fell upon his head. "Why did the apple fall?" he asked himself. "Why do all things fall to the earth?" At last he discovered the reason: the earth draws all things to itself. This force he called (the) gravity. Newton studied the laws of the sun and the stars and of (the) light. For twenty years he worked at this task. When he was fifty years old he had almost finished it. His papers were lying on his table near a burning candle. Before the fire his little dog was sleeping. Newton rose

and left the room. The dog woke, jumped upon the table, and upset the candle. The papers caught fire, and the last of them was burning as Newton came back into the room. Another man would have killed the dog. But Newton looked at the dog sadly and said, "You do not know what mischief you have done."

EXERCISE 133

A blacksmith had a quarrel one day with a peasant. After they had exchanged angry words, they began to fight. At last with a terrible blow of the fist, the smith killed the peasant. When the matter came before the court, the judge sentenced the smith to be hanged. The oldest peasants went to the judge. "You must not hang the smith," they said. "We cannot live without him. He does [a] thousand things for us." The judge listened to them and said, "The crime is great and some one must be hanged. What else can I do?" One of the peasants replied, "You know that we have two weavers in our village. For so small a village one weaver is enough; hang the other."

EXERCISE 134

A long time ago the sun was a great chariot of fire. Every morning Aurora opened the gates of a golden palace in the east and the sun chariot came forth. This chariot was drawn by four fiery horses, which were driven by a strong man. The whole day this chariot rolled across the sky from east to west. In the evening it reached another golden palace in the west. The driver of this chariot had a son named Phaethon. He often begged

his father for (the) permission to drive the chariot across the sky. But the father always refused the request. The boy begged until his father finally yielded. The four fiery horses sprang out with the chariot and the new driver. The horses soon knew that their master was not driving them. They became so wild that Phaethon could not control them. Down, down they rushed, until they nearly touched the earth. Then the horses sprang up toward the sky. Phaethon was thrown out of the chariot and killed. The chariot had come so near the earth, that the great trees on the high hills caught fire. The water in the rivers and in the seas became hot. The earth itself began to burn. Fortunately, a great rain soon fell and extinguished the fire. But before the fire was extinguished, many people were scorched. Their skins became red, yellow, brown, or black. Since that time there have been red, yellow, brown, and black, as well as white people on the earth.

EXERCISE 135

Goethe was born in the year 1749, at Frankfort. He was carefully educated by his parents and by private teachers. In 1765 he began his studies in Leipzig and remained at the university three years. After a stay in Frankfort, Goethe attended the University of Strassburg. He finished his studies there in 1771, and then lived for a few months in Wetzlar. In 1775 he went to Weimar, and this town was his home until his death. A trip to Italy, which lasted two years, had great influence on him. Goethe wrote poems, dramas, novels, and scientific works. "The Sorrows of (the) Young Werther" was written in 1774

and made Goethe famous. He wrote the following dramas: "Iphigenie," "Egmont," and "Torquato Tasso." In the poem "Hermann and Dorothea" he gives us a picture of (the) German family life. "Wilhelm Meister" is his greatest novel, and "Faust" is his greatest work. To the study of (the) botany, (the) anatomy, and (the) physics, he gave much time. Goethe died at Weimar, in the year 1832.

STRONG AND IRREGULAR VERBS

(List of principal parts of strong and irregular verbs used in this book)

PRESENT INFIN.	PAST INDIC.	PAST PART.
baden	bat <i>or</i> badte	gebaden
befehlen	befahl	befohlen
beginnen	begann	begonnen
beißen	biß	gebissen
bergen	barg	geborgen
betrügen	betrog	betrogen
beweisen	bewies	bewiesen
bieten	bot	geboten
binden	band	gebunden
bitten	bat	gebeten
blasen	blies	geblasen
bleiben	blieb	geblieben
brechen	brach	gebrochen
brennen	brannte	gebrannt
bringen	brachte	gebracht
denken	dachte	gedacht
dürfen	durfte	gedurft
empfehlen	empfohl	empfohlen
entscheiden	entschied	entschieden
erschrecken	erschrať	erschrocken
essen	aß	geessen
fahren	fuhr	gefahren
fallen	fiel	gefallen
fangen	fang	gefangen

PRESENT INFIN.	PAST INDIC.	PAST PART.
suchen	sucht	gesucht
finden	find	gefunden
fliegen	flog	geflogen
fliehen	floh	geflohen
fließen	floß	geflossen
fressen	fraß	gefressen
geben	gab	gegeben
gehen	ging	gegangen
gelingen	gelang	gelingen
genießen	genoß	genossen
geschehen	geschah	geschehen
gewinnen	gewann	gewonnen
graben	grub	gegraben
greifen	griff	gegriffen
haben	hatte	gehabt
halten	hielt	gehalten
hängen	hing	gehängen
hauen	hieb	gehauen
heben	hob	gehoben
heißen	hieß	geheißen
helfen	half	geholfen
kennen	kannnte	gekannt
kommen	kam	gekommen
können	konnte	gekonnt
kriechen	kroch	gekrochen
laden	lud	geladen
lassen	ließ	gelassen
laufen	lief	gelaufen
leiden	litt	gelitten
leihen	lieh	geliehen

PRESENT INFIN.	PAST INDIC.	PAST PART.
lesen	laß	gelesen
liegen	lag	gelegen
mahlen	mahlte	gemahlen
mißlingen	mißlang	mißlungen
mögen	mochte	gemocht
müssen	mußte	gemußt
nehmen	nahm	genommen
nennen	nannte	genannt
raten	riet	geraten
reißen	riß	gerissen
reiten	ritt	geritten
rufen	rief	gerufen
schaffen	schuf	geschaffen
scheinen	schien	geschienen
schießen	schuß	geschossen
schlafen	schlieff	geschlafen
schlagen	schlug	geschlagen
schließen	schloß	geschlossen
schmelzen	schmolz	geschmolzen
schneiden	schnitt	geschnitten
schreßen	schraß	geschroßen
schreiben	schrieb	geschrieben
schreien	schrie	geschrieen
schwimmen	schwamm	geschwommen
schwingen	schwang	geschwungen
sehen	sah	gesehen
sein	war	gewesen
singen	sang	gesungen
senken	sank	gesunken
sinnen	sann	gesonnen

PRESENT INFIN.	PAST INDIC.	PAST PART.
sitzen	saß	geessen
spinnen	spann	gesponnen
sprechen	sprach	gesprochen
springen	sprang	gesprungen
stehen	stand	gestanden
stehlen	stahl	gestohlen
steigen	stieg	gestiegen
sterben	starb	gestorben
stoßen	stieß	gestoßen
streiten	stritt	gestritten
tragen	trug	getragen
treffen	traf	getroffen
treiben	trieb	getrieben
treten	trat	getreten
trinken	trank	getrunken
tun	tat	getan
vergessen	vergaß	vergeffen
verlieren	verlor	verloren
verschlingen	verschlang	verschlungen
verschwinden	verschwand	verschwunden
verstehen	verstand	verstanden
wachsen	wuchs	gewachsen
waschen	wusch	gewaschen
weben	wob	gewoben
wenden	wandte	gewandt
werden	ward <i>or</i> wurde	geworden
werfen	warf	geworfen
winden	wand	gewunden
wissen	wußte	gewußt
ziehen	zog	gezogen

VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>acc.</i>	= accusative	<i>interrog.</i>	= interrogative
<i>adj.</i>	= adjective	<i>intrans.</i>	= intransitive
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb	<i>m.</i>	= masculine
<i>anted.</i>	= antecedent	<i>n.</i>	= neuter
<i>auxil.</i>	= auxiliary	<i>pl.</i>	= plural
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition
<i>dat.</i>	= dative	<i>pron.</i>	= pronoun
<i>demon.</i>	= demonstrative	<i>refl.</i>	= reflexive
<i>f.</i>	= feminine	<i>rel.</i>	= relative
<i>gen.</i>	= genitive	<i>f.</i>	= sein
<i>impers.</i>	= impersonal	<i>sep.</i>	= separable
<i>indecl.</i>	= indeclinable	<i>sing.</i>	= singular
<i>indef.</i>	= indefinite	<i>trans.</i>	= transitive
<i>infin.</i>	= infinitive	<i>w.</i>	= with

A

a, ein, eine, ein.

abate, *sep.*, abnehmen, a, genommen (f.).

able, be —, können, konnte, gekonnt.

about, *prep.*, von; über; um; *adv.*, umher; (= approximately) bei nahe; ungefähr; — here, hier herum; — it, darüber; be — to, wollen.

above, über.

absence, Abwesenheit, f.

academy, Akademie, f., -n.

accept, *sep.*, annehmen, a, genommen.

accomplish, zu Stande bringen, brachte, gebracht.

accordingly, deshalb.

account, Bericht, m., -s, -e; an — of, ein Bericht über, w. *acc.*

account, on — of, wegen.

across, über.

act, Tat, f., -en.

act, tun, tat, getan.

active, lebhaft.

add, *sep.*, hinzufügen.

address, *sep.*, anreden, w. *acc.*

admire, bewundern.

advice, Rat, m., -es.

advise, raten, ie, a, w. *dat.*

afraid, be —, *refl.*, fürchten; be — of, *refl.*, fürchten vor, w. *dat.*

after, *prep.*, nach; *conj.*, nachdem.

afternoon, Nachmittag, m., -s, -e;

this —, heute nachmittag; in the —, nachmittags.

afterward, afterwards, nachher.

- again, *wieder*.
 against, *gegen*.
 age, old —, *Alter*, *n.*, -8.
 ago, *vor*, *w. dat.*
 agree, *reß.*, *vertragen*, *u.*, *a.*
 aid, *seß.*, *beistehen*, *stand*, *gestanden*,
w. dat.
 air, *Luft*, *f.*, -e.
 all, *pron. and adj.*, *all*; (= whole)
ganz; — kinds of, *allerlei*, *indecl.*
 allowed, be —, *dürfen*, *durfte*, *ge-*
durft.
 almost, *fast*.
 alone, *allein*.
 along, *adv.*, *her*; *daher*; *entlang*;
prep., *längs*.
 Alps, *pl.*, *die Alpen*.
 already, *schon*.
 also, *auch*.
 although, *obgleich*.
 altogether, *ganz und gar*.
 always, *immer*.
 America, *Amerika*, *n.*, -8.
 American, *Amerikaner*, *m.*, -8, —.
 American, *adj.*, *amerikanisch*.
 among, *unter*.
 amuse, *amüsieren*.
 an, *ein*, *eine*, *ein*.
 anatomy, *Anatomie*, *f.*
 and, *und*.
 angel, *Engel*, *m.*, -8, —.
 angrily, *zornig*.
 angry, *zornig*.
 animal, *Tier*, *n.*, -es, -e.
 another, (= different) *ein anderer*.
 answer, *Antwort*, *f.*, -en.
 answer, *antworten*; *trans.*, *beant-*
worten.
 anvil, *Amboß*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 anxiety, *Angst*, *f.*, -e.
 any, *irgend*; *irgend ein*; *jeder*, *jede*,
jedes; — more, *noch mehr*; not —
 more, *nicht mehr*.
 any one, *jemand*.
 anything, *etwas*.
 anywhere, *irgendwo*; not —, *nir-*
gendwo.
 apparent, *scheinbar*.
 appear, *erscheinen*, *ie*, *ie* (*f.*); (= seem)
scheinen, *ie*, *ie*.
 apple, *Apfel*, *m.*, -8, -e.
 apple tree, *Apfelbaum*, *m.*, -8, -e.
 approach, *reß.*, *nähern*, *w. dat.*
 archbishop, *Erzbischof*, *m.*, -8, -e.
 archer, *Bogenschütze*, *m.*, -n, -n.
 arise, *seß.*, *aufstehen*, *stand*, *gestan-*
den (*f.*).
 ark, *Kasten*, *m.*, -8, —; *Arche*, *f.*, -n.
 arm, *Arm*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 army, *Heer*, *n.*, -es, -e; *Armee*, *f.*,
 -n.
 around, *um*.
 arrange, *ordnen*.
 arrive, *seß.*, *ankommen*, *kam*, *o* (*f.*).
 art, *Kunst*, *f.*, -e.
 artist, *Künstler*, *m.*, -8, —.
 artistic, *kunstvoll*.
 as, *als*; *wie*; *da*; *as . . . as*, *so . . .*
wie.
 ashamed, be —, *reß.*, *schämen*, *w. gen.*
 ashes, *Asche*, *f.*
 aside, *beiseite*.
 ask, (= inquire) *fragen*; (= re-
 quest) *bitten*, *bat*, *gebeten*, *w. um*;
 — for, *bitten um*; — a question,
eine Frage stellen, *w. dat. of per-*
son, or an w. acc.
 asleep, be —, *schlafen*, *ie*, *a*; fall —,
seß., *einschlafen*, *ie*, *a* (*f.*).
 assemble, *reß.*, *versammeln*.

astonished, *erstaunt*.
 at, *an*; *auf*; *bei*; *in*; *nach*; *um*; *zu*; —
 home, *zu Hause*; — night, *in der Nacht*; — noon, *zu Mittag*; — a high price, *zu einem hohen Preise*; — school, *in der Schule*; — six o'clock, *um sechs Uhr*; — the university, *of students*, *auf der Universität*; *of professors*, *an der Universität*; — Wittenberg, *zu Wittenberg*.
 Athens, *Athen*, *n.*, -s.
 attack, *sep.*, *angreifen*, *griff*, *gegriffen*.
 attempt, *Versuch*, *m.*, -s, -e.
 attend, *besuchen*.
 attention, *Aufmerksamkeit*, *f.*
 attract, *sep.*, *anziehen*, *zog*, *gezogen*; *erregen*.
 attractive, *anziehend*; *reizend*.
 audience, *pl.*, *die Zuhörer*; *Zuhörerschaft*, *f.*, -en.
 August, *August*, *m.*, -s.
 aunt, *Tante*, *f.*, -n.
 author, *Verfasser*, *m.*, -s, —; *Schriftsteller*, *m.*, -s, —.
 avaricious, *geizig*.
 awake, *trans.*, *erweden*; *intrans.*, *erwachen* (*f.*).
 away, *fort*.
 awful, *furchtbar*.
 axe, *Art*, *f.*, -e.

B

back, *Rücken*, *m.*, -s, —.
 back, *zurück*.
 background, *Untergrund*, *m.*, -s.
 bacon, *Speck*, *m.*, -es.
 bad, *schlecht*; *schlimm*.

bag, *Beutel*, *m.*, -s, —.
 bake, *backen*, *back*, *a*; *past also backte*.
 baker, *Bäcker*, *m.*, -s, —.
 band, *Bande*, *f.*, -n.
 bank, *Ufer*, *n.*, -s, —.
 barge, *Luftboot*, *n.*, -s, -e.
 barn, *Scheune*, *f.*, -n.
 baron, *Freiherr*, *m.*, -n, -en.
 basket, *Korb*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 battle, *Schlacht*, *f.*, -en.
 Bavaria, *Bayern*, *n.*, -s.
 be, *sein*, *war*, *gewesen* (*f.*); *impers.*, *geben*, *a*, *c*; *of health*, *rest.*, *be finden*, *a*, *u*; *impers.*, *gehen*, *ging*, *gegangen*, (*f.*), *w. dat.*; — *to*, *sollen*, *w. infin.*
 beam, *Balken*, *m.*, -s, —.
 bean, *Bohne*, *f.*, -n.
 bear, *Bär*, *m.*, -en, -en.
 bear, *tragen*, *u*, *a*; *ertragen*, *u*, *a*.
 beast, *Bestie*, *f.*, -n.
 beat, *schlagen*, *u*, *a*.
 beautiful, *schön*; *most* — *of all*, *aller schönst*.
 beauty, *Schönheit*, *f.*
 because, *weil*; *da*.
 beckon, *winken*.
 become, *werden*, *wurde*, *geworden* (*f.*); — *like*, *ähnlich werden*, *wurde*, *geworden* (*f.*), *w. dat.*
 bed, *Bett*, *n.*, -es, -en; *go to* —, *zu Bette gehen*, *ging*, *gegangen* (*f.*).
 bedroom, *Schlafzimmer*, *n.*, -s, —.
 bedside, *Bett*, -es.
 beer, *Bier*, *n.*, -es, -e.
 before, *adv.*, *vorher*; *prep.*, *vor*; *conj.*, *ehe*, *bevor*.
 beg, *bitten*, *bat*, *gebeten*, *w. um*.
 begin, *sep.*, *anfangen*, *i*, *a*; *beginnen*, *a*, *o*.

- beginning, *Anfang*, *m.*, -s, +e.
 behind, *prep.* *hinter*; *adv.* *hinten*;
dahinter.
 behold, *sieh*!
 believe, *glauben*, *w. dat. of person or*
acc. of thing.
 bell, *Glocke*, *f.*, -n.
 belong, *gehören*, *w. dat.*; (= a part
 of) *gehören zu*; — *to, sep.*, *ange-*
hören, *w. dat.*
 beloved, *geliebt*.
 below, *unter*.
 beneath, *unter*.
 beside, *neben*; *an*.
 besides, *außerdem*.
 best, *adj.*, *best*; *am besten*; *adv.*, *am*
besten.
 better, *besser*.
 between, *zwischen*.
 Bible, *Bibel*, *f.*
 bid, *heißen*, *ie*, *ei*.
 big, *groß*.
 bill, *of birds*, *Schnabel*, *m.*, -s, +; *of*
accounts, *Rechnung*, *f.*, -en.
 bird, *Vogel*, *m.*, -s, +.
 bite, *beißen*, *i*, *i*.
 bitterly, *bitterlich*.
 black, *schwarz*.
 Black Forest, *Schwarzwald*, *m.*, -s.
 blacksmith, *Schmied*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 bless, *segnen*.
 blind, *blind*.
 blood, *Blut*, *n.*, -es.
 bloom, *blühen*.
 blow, *Schlag*, *m.*, -es, +e; — *of fist*,
Faustschlag, *m.*, -es, +e.
 blow, *blasen*, *ie*, *a*; *wehen*.
 blue, *blau*; *dark* —, *dunkelblau*.
 board, *Brett*, *n.*, -es, -er.
 boast, *refl.*, *rühmen*, *w. gen.*
 boasting, *Prählerei*, *f.*
 boat, *Kahn*, *m.*, -es, +e.
 body, *Leib*, *m.*, -es, -er; *Körper*, *m.*,
 -s, —.
 Bohemia, *Böhmen*, *n.*, -s.
 Bohemian Forest, *Böhmerwald*, *m.*,
 -s.
 boil, *kochen*.
 bold, *kühn*; *mutig*.
 Boniface, *Bonifat*, *m.*
 book, *Buch*, *n.*, -es, +e.
 bookseller, *Buchhändler*, *m.*, -s, —.
 book trade, *Buchhandel*, *m.*, -s.
 born, *geboren*.
 botany, *Botanik*, *f.*
 both, *beide*; *both . . . and*, *sowohl*
. . . als auch.
 bottle, *Flasche*, *f.*, -n.
 boundary, *Grenze*, *f.*, -n.
 bow, (= a weapon) *Bogen*, *m.*, -s,
 —.
 bow, (= a social form) *Verbeugung*,
f., -en.
 bow, *refl.*, *verbeugen*; — *down*, *refl.*,
beugen.
 box, *Kiste*, *f.*, -n; *Kasten*, *m.*, -s, —.
 boy, *Knabe*, *m.*, -n, -n.
 bramble, *Dornbusch*, *m.*, -es, +e.
 branch, *Ast*, *m.*, -es, +e; — *of tree*,
Baumast, *m.*, -es, +e.
 brave, *tapfer*.
 bravery, *Tapferkeit*, *f.*
 bread, *Brot*, *n.*, -es, -e.
 break, *brechen*, *a*, *o*; — *in or into*,
sep., *einbrechen*, *a*, *o* (f.); — *out*,
sep., *ausbrechen*, *a*, *o* (f.); *be*
broken, *intrans.*, *zerbrechen*, *a*, *o*.
 breakfast, *Frühstück*, *n.*, -s, -e; *for*
 —, *zum Frühstück*.
 breast, *Brust*, *f.*, +e.

breath, Atem, *m.*, -s.
 breathe, atmen.
 bride, Braut, *f.*, -e.
 bridge, Brücke, *f.*, -n.
 bright, hell; glänzend; of colors, bunt.
 bring, bringen, brachte, gebracht;
 holen; — in, *sep.*, hereinbringen.
 broad, breit.
 Brocken, Brocken, *m.*, -s.
 broom, Besen, *m.*, -s, —.
 brother, Bruder, *m.*, -s, —.
 brown, braun.
 Brown, Braun.
 brush, Pinsel, *m.*, -s, —.
 build, bauen.
 building, Gebäude, *n.*, -s, —.
 bundle, Bündel, *m.*, -s, —.
 burn, brennen, brannte, gebrannt;
trans., verbrennen, verbrannte, ver-
 brannt; keep burning, in Brand
 halten, *ie*, a.
 bury, begraben, *u*, a.
 business, on —, in Geschäften.
 busy, beschäftigt.
 but, aber; sondern; nur; nothing —,
 nichts als.
 buy, kaufen.
 by, *adv.*, vorbei; daneben; *prep.*, an;
 bei; of an agent, von; of an instru-
 ment, durch.

C

cake, Kuchen, *m.*, -s, —.
 call, rufen, *ie*, *u*; (= to name) nennen,
 nannte, genannt; (= to cry out)
sep., ausrufen, *ie*, *u*; (= to visit)
 besuchen; — for, rufen, *ie*, *u*, *w.* um
 or nach; — out, *sep.*, ausrufen, *ie*,
u; be called, heißen, *ie*, *ei*.

calm, ruhig.
 can, können, konnte, gekonnt; (= per-
 mitted) dürfen, durfte, gedurft.
 candle, Kerze, *f.*, -n.
 cane, Stod, *m.*, -es, -e; with a —,
 am Stode.
 capital, Hauptstadt, *f.*, -e.
 captain, Hauptmann, *m.*, -s, -leute.
 capture, fangen, *i*, a.
 careful, sorgfältig; vorsichtig.
 careless, unvorsichtig.
 carriage, Wagen, *m.*, -s, —.
 carry, bringen, brachte, gebracht;
 tragen, *u*, a; — away or off, *sep.*,
 forttragen, *u*, a.
 carve, hauen, hieb, gehauen.
 castle, Schloß, *n.*, -es, -er.
 castle church, Schloßkirche, *f.*
 cat, Kaze, *f.*, -n.
 catch, fangen, *i*, a; — fire, Feuer
 fangen, *i*, a; — sight of, erblicken.
 cathedral, Dom, *m.*, -es, -e.
 Catholic, Katholik, *m.*, -en, -en.
 cause, lassen, *ie*, a.
 cave, Höhle, *f.*, -n.
 ceiling, Decke, *f.*, -n.
 celebrate, feiern.
 cell, Zelle, *f.*, -n.
 cellar, Keller, *m.*, -s, —.
 center, Mittelpunkt, *m.*, -s, -e.
 century, Jahrhundert, *n.*, -s, -e.
 certain, gewiß.
 chain, Kette, *f.*, -n.
 chair, Stuhl, *m.*, -es, -e.
 chance, by —, von ungefähr.
 change, verwandeln; ändern.
 chapter, Kapitel, *n.*, -s, —.
 chariot, Königswagen, *m.*, -s, —;
 of fire, Feuerwagen, *m.*, -s, —.
 Charles, Karl, *m.*, -s.

- charming, reizend.
 cheap, billig.
 cheat, betrügen, o, o.
 cheerful, heiter.
 chicken, Küchlein, n., -s, —.
 child, Kind, n., -es, -er.
 childhood, Kindheit, f.
 choose, wählen.
 Christmas, pl., die Weihnachten.
 church, Kirche, f., -n.
 church song, Kirchenlied, n., -s, -er.
 churchyard, Kirchhof, m., -s, -e.
 circle, Kreis, m., -es, -e.
 citizen, Bürger, m., -s, —.
 city, Stadt, f., -e.
 city gate, Stadttor, n., -es, -e.
 claim, wollen.
 clasp, sep., umfassen.
 class, Klasse, f., -n.
 clear, hell; klar; of debt, schuldenfrei;
 of conscience, rein.
 clergyman, Geistliche(r), adj. used
 as noun.
 clever, tüchtig; geschickt.
 climb, trans., besteigen, ie, ie; —
 down, sep., herunterklettern (f.);
 — up, klettern (f.) auf, w. acc.
 cloak, Mantel, m., -s, —.
 clock, Uhr, f., -en; o'clock, Uhr.
 close, nah; dicht; fest; — by, nahebei.
 close, schließen, o, o.
 closed, geschlossen.
 clothes, pl., die Kleider; suit of —,
 Anzug, m., -s, —e.
 cloud, Wolke, f., -n.
 cloud queen, Wolkendünigin, f.
 coachman, Kutscher, m., -s, —.
 coat, Rock, m., -es, —e.
 coffee, Kaffee, m., -s.
 cold, Kälte, f.
 cold, kalt.
 collect, trans., sammeln.
 college, Hochschule, f., -n; College,
 n., -s.
 Cologne, Köln, n., -s.
 color, Farbe, f., -n.
 come, kommen, kam, o (f.); treten,
 a, e (f.); — forth, sep., hervor-
 kommen, kam, o (f.); — in, sep.,
 hereinkommen, kam, o (f.); — up,
 sep., zugehen, ging, gegangen (f.),
 w. auf and acc.
 comfort, trösten.
 comfortable, bequem; most —, am
 bequemsten.
 command, Befehl, m., -s, -e.
 command, befehlen, a, o, w. dat.
 common, gemein.
 company, Gesellschaft, f., -en.
 compel, zwingen, a, u; be com-
 pelled, müssen.
 complete, vollenden.
 compose, dichten; be composed of,
 bestehen, bestand, bestanden, w.
 aus.
 conceal, verbergen, a, o.
 condemn, verurteilen.
 conduct, führen.
 confess, gestehen, gestand, gestanden.
 connect, verbinden, a, u.
 conscience, Gewissen, n., -s.
 consider, halten, ie, a, w. für.
 consist, bestehen, bestand, bestanden,
 w. aus.
 conspiracy, Verschwörung, f., -en.
 contain, enthalten, ie, a.
 contest, Wettstreit, m., -es, -e.
 continual, unaufhörlich; beständig.
 continue, sep., fortfahren, u, a
 (f.).

control, bändigen.
 convent garden, Klostergarten, *m.*,
 -s, *u.*
 conversation, Gespräch, *n.*, -es, -e.
 cool, kühl.
 Corinth, Korinth, *n.*, -s.
 corner, Ecke, *f.*, -n.
 corridor, Gang, *m.*, -es, *u.*
 cost, kosten.
 costly, kostbar.
 cottage, Häuschen, *n.*, -s, —.
 count, zählen.
 country, Land, *n.*, -es, *u.*
 courage, Mut, *m.*, -es.
 courageous, tapfer; mutig.
 course, of —, natürlich.
 court, of law, Gericht, *n.*, -s, -e; of a
 king, Hof, *m.*, -es, *u.*
 cousin, Vetter, *m.*, -s, -n.
 cover, bedecken.
 cow, Kuh, *f.*, *u.*
 coward, Feigling, *m.*, -s, -e.
 cradle, Wiege, *f.*, -n.
 crawl, kriechen, o, o (f.).
 create, schaffen, [schuf], a.
 creature, Geschöpf, *n.*, -es, -e.
 creep, kriechen, o, o (f.).
 crime, Verbrechen, *n.*, -s, —.
 critic, Kritiker, *m.*, -s, —.
 critical, kritisch.
 cross, — a bridge, über eine Brücke
 gehen, ging, gegangen (f.); — a
 river, über einen Fluß setzen.
 crowd, Menschenmenge, *f.*, -n.
 crown, Krone, *f.*, -n.
 crown, krönen.
 cry, Schrei, *m.*, -es, -e; Ruf, *m.*,
 -es, -e; — of joy, Freudenruf, *m.*,
 -es, -e.
 cry, (= weep) weinen; (= exclaim)

rufen, ie, u; — out, sep., aus-
 rufen, ie, u.
 cup, Tasse, *f.*, -n; Becher, *m.*, -s, —.
 curiosity, Neugierde, *f.*
 cut, schneiden, schnitt, geschnitten;
 of paths, sep., ausshauen, hieb,
 au; — down, fällen; — in two,
 sep., entzweischneiden, schnitt, ge-
 schnitten.

D

Damocles, Damokles, *m.*, —.
 dance, Tanz, *m.*, -es, *u.*
 dance, tanzen.
 dangerous, gefährlich.
 Danube, Donau, *f.*
 dark, dunkel.
 daughter, Tochter, *f.*, *u.*
 dawn, Morgendämmerung, *f.*
 day, Tag, *m.*, -es, -e; — after —, Tag
 auf Tag; every —, alle Tage.
 daylight, Tageslicht, *n.*, -s.
 dead, tot.
 deal, a good —, viel.
 dear, lieb; (= expensive) teuer.
 death, Tod, *m.*, -es.
 debt, Schuld, *f.*, -en.
 deceive, betrügen, o, o.
 December, Dezember, *m.*, -s.
 decide, resl., entschließen, o, o; ent-
 scheiden, ie, ie.
 deck, Deck, *n.*, -es, -e.
 declare, behaupten; of war, er-
 klären.
 decorate, dekorieren; verzieren.
 deed, Tat, *f.*, -en.
 deep, tief.
 deer, Hirsch, *m.*, -es, -e.
 defeat, schlagen, u, a.

- delighted with, *entzückt von*.
 deliverance, *Rettung*, *f*.
 demand, *fordern*.
 den, *Grube*, *f.*, -n.
 desert, *verlassen*, *ie*, *a*.
 deserving, *würdig*.
 desire, *wünschen*; *verlangen*; *wollen*.
 destroy, *vernichten*.
 determine, *best.*, *entschließen*, *o*, *o*.
 determined, *entschlossen*.
 devout, *fromm*.
 die, *sterben*, *a*, *o* (*f.*); — of love, *vor Liebe sterben*.
 difficulty, *Schwierigkeit*, *f.*, -en;
 (= trouble) *Mühe*, *f.*, -n.
 diligent, *fleißig*.
 dine, *speisen*.
 dining room, *Speisezimmer*, *n.*, -s, —.
 dinner, *Mittagessen*, *n.*, -s, —.
 dip, *tauchen*.
 director, *Direktor*, *m.*, -s, -en.
 disappear, *verschwinden*, *a*, *u* (*f.*).
 discontent, *Unzufriedenheit*, *f*.
 discover, *entdecken*.
 discuss, *bespreehen*, *a*, *o*.
 dish, *Schüssel*, *f.*, -n.
 dishonest, *unehrlich*.
 disorder, *Unordnung*, *f*.
 displease, *mißfallen*, *mißfiel*, *a*, *w*.
dat.
 dispute, *Wortstreit*, *m.*, -s, -e.
 dispute, *streiten*, *stritt*, *gestritten*.
 dissolve, *schmelzen*, *o*, *o*.
 distance, (= remoteness of place)
ferne, *f.*, -n; (= space between two places) *Strecke*, *f.*, -n.
 distant, *fern*; *entfernt*.
 distinct, *deutlich*.
 distress, *Not*, *f.*, -e.
- divide, *trennen*; *teilen*.
 do, *tun*, *tat*, *getan*; *machen*; *of deeds*,
vollbringen, *vollbracht*, *vollbracht*.
 doctor, *Arzt*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 dog, *Hund*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 dollar, *Dollar*, *m.*, -s, -s.
 donkey, *Esel*, *m.*, -s, —.
 door, *Tür*, *f.*, -en.
 doubtless, *zweifelloß*; *ohne Zweifel*.
 dough, *Teig*, *m.*, -es.
 dove, *Taube*, *f.*, -n.
 down, *hinab*; *herab*; *hinunter*; *herunter*; *nieder*.
 drama, *Drama*, *n.*, -s; *pl.* *Dramen*.
 dramatic, *dramatisch*.
 draw, *ziehen*, *zog*, *gezogen*; *of a picture*,
zeichnen; — *back*, *sep.*, *zurück-*
ziehen, *zog*, *gezogen*; — *out*, *sep.*,
hinausziehen, *zog*, *gezogen*.
 drawing, *Zeichnung*, *f.*, -en.
 dream, *Traum*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 dreary, *trübe*; *öde*.
 dress, *Kleid*, *n.*, -es, -er.
 dress, *kleiden*; *sep.*, *anziehen*, *zog*,
gezogen.
 dressed, *gekleidet*.
 drink, *trinken*, *a*, *u*.
 drive, *treiben*, *ie*, *ie*; *lenken*; *intrans.*,
fahren, *u*, *a* (*f.*); — *out*, *sep.*, *hin-*
ausstreiben, *ie*, *ie*.
 driver, *Fuhrmann*, *m.*, -s, -er.
 drop, *fallen lassen*, *ließ fallen*, *fallen*
gelassen.
 drown, *ertrinken*, *a*, *u* (*f.*).
 drum, *Trommel*, *f.*, -n.
 drummer, *Trommelschläger*, *m.*, -s,
 —.
 dry, *adj.*, *trocken*.
 dry, *trocknen*.
 dull, *matt*; *lichtlos*; *leblos*.

during, während.
dusty, staubig.

E

each, jeder, jede, jedes; — other, einander; sich.
eager, begierig.
ear, Ohr, *n.*, -*es*, -*en*.
early, früh.
earn, verdienen.
earth, Erde, *f*.
easily, leicht.
east, Osten, *m.*, -*s*.
easy, leicht.
eat, of persons, essen, aß, gegessen;
of animals, fressen, a, e.
edge, Rand, *m.*, -*es*, -*er*.
educate, erziehen, erzog, erzogen.
egg, Ei, *n.*, -*es*, -*er*.
Egypt, Egypten, *n.*, -*s*.
eight, acht.
eighteen, achtzehn.
Elbe, Elbe, *f*.
eleven, elf.
Elizabeth, Elisabeth, *f*.
else, sonst; anything —, etwas anderes;
nothing —, nichts anderes.
elsewhere, anderswo.
emperor, Kaiser, *m.*, -*s*, —; — of Germany, deutscher Kaiser.
empire, Kaiserreich, *n.*, -*s*, -*e*; German Empire, Deutsches Reich.
end, Ende, *n.*, -*s*, -*n*.
enemy, Feind, *m.*, -*es*, -*e*.
England, England, *n.*, -*s*.
English, englisch; — language, Englisch, *n*.
Englishman, Engländer, *m.*, -*s*, —.
enjoy, genießen, o, o.

enough, genug.
enter, *trans.*, betreten, a, e; *used of boats*, besteigen, ie, ie; *intrans. and sep.*, eintreten, a, e (*f.*).
entire, ganz.
envy, Neid, *m.*, -*es*.
erect, aufrecht.
erlking, Erbkönig, *m.*, -*s*.
escape, entkommen, kam, o (*f.*).
especially, besonders.
establish, *sep.*, festsetzen.
estate, real —, Grundstück, *n.*, -*s*, -*e*.
eternal, ewig.
Europe, Europa, *n.*, -*s*.
even, sogar; selbst.
evening, Abend, *m.*, -*s*, -*e*; in the —, abends; am Abend.
ever, je; jemals; — since, seit der Zeit.
every, jeder, jede, jedes.
every one, jedermann.
everything, alles.
everywhere, überall.
evident, sichtbar.
evil, übel, *n.*, -*s*, —.
evil, böse.
examine, prüfen.
exceeding, sehr; außerordentlich.
excellent, vortrefflich.
except, außer.
excessive, übermäßig.
exchange, wechseln.
exclaim, *sep.*, ausrufen, ie, u.
expect, erwarten.
expensive, kostbar; teuer.
extinguish, *sep.*, auslöschen.
eye, Auge, *n.*, -*s*, -*n*.

F

- fable, *Fabel*, *f.*, -n.
 face, *Gesicht*, *n.*, -es, -er.
 fail, *mißlingen*, *a*, *u* (*f.*), *w. dat.*
 fair, *schön*.
 faithful, *treu*.
 fall, *Sturz*, *m.*, -es.
 fall, *fallen*, *fiel*, *a* (*f.*); — off, *sep.*,
herunterfallen, *fiel*, *a* (*f.*); — out,
sep., *herausfallen*, *fiel*, *a* (*f.*).
 family, *Familie*, *f.*, -n.
 family life, *Familienleben*, *n.*, -s.
 famine, *Teuerung*, *f.*, -en.
 famous, *berühmt*.
 far, *weit*; — away, *weit entfernt*; as
 — as, *bis an*.
 farmer, *Bauer*, *m.*, -s, -n.
 fast, *schnell*; (= fixed) *fest*.
 fat, *fett*.
 father, *Vater*, *m.*, -s, *u.*
 fatherland, *Vaterland*, *n.*, -s.
 fault, *Fehler*, *m.*, -s, —.
 Faust, *Faust*, *m.*, -s.
 fear, *Furcht*, *f.*; with —, *vor Furcht*.
 fear, *fürchten*; *refl.*, *fürchten*.
 fearful, *furchtbar*.
 February, *Februar*, *m.*, -s.
 feed, *füttern*.
 feel, *refl.*, *fühlen*.
 fell, *fällen*.
 fellow, *Kerl*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 fertile, *fruchtbar*.
 fetch, *holen*.
 few, *wenige*; a —, *einige*.
 field, *Feld*, *n.*, -es, -er; (= back-
 ground) *Grund*, *m.*, -s.
 fierce, *wild*.
 fiery, *feuerig*.
 fifteen, *fünfzehn*.
 fifty, *fünfzig*.
 fifty-five, *fünfundfünfzig*.
 fight, *Kampf*, *m.*, -es, *u.*
 fight, *kämpfen*; *fechten*, *o*, *o*.
 fill, *füllen*; *refl.*, *füllen*.
 finally, *endlich*.
 find, *finden*, *a*, *u*.
 fine, *schön*.
 finger, *Finger*, *m.*, -s, —.
 finish, *vollenden*.
 fire, *Feuer*, *n.*, -s, —.
 first, *adj.*, *erst*; *adv.*, *zuerst*.
 fir tree, *Tanne*, *f.*, -n.
 fish, *Fisch*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 five, *fünf*.
 flag, *Fahne*, *f.*, -n.
 flame, *flammen*.
 flat, *platt*.
 flee, *fliehen*, *o*, *o* (*f.*).
 float, *schwimmen*, *a*, *o* (*f.*).
 flock, *Herde*, *f.*, -n.
 flood, *Flut*, *f.*, -en; Noah's —, *Sünd-
 flut*, *f.*
 floor, *Fußboden*, *m.*, -s, *u.*; *Boden*,
m., -s, *u.*
 Florence, *Florenz*, *n.*
 flour, *Mehl*, *n.*, -s.
 flow, *fließen*, *o*, *o* (*f.*).
 flower, *Blume*, *f.*, -n; wild —, *Wald-
 blume*, *f.*, -n.
 flower garden, *Blumengarten*, *m.*,
-s, *u.*
 fly, *fliegen*, *o*, *o* (*f.*).
 follow, *intrans.*, *folgen* (*f.*), *w. dat.*
of person; *trans.*, *verfolgen*; (=
 succeed) *folgen auf*, *w. acc.*
 following, *folgend*.
 food, *Speise*, *f.*, -n.
 foolhardy, *tolllübn*.
 foolish, *thöricht*.

foot, Fuß, *m.*, -es, *ne*.
 for, *prep.*, für; *vor*; *nach*; *future time*, auf; *past time*, seit; *conj.*, denn.
 forbid, verbieten, *o*, *o*, *w. dat.*
 force, Gewalt, *f.*; Macht, *f.*, *ne*; Kraft, *f.*, *ne*.
 force, be forced to, müssen.
 forehead, Stirn, *f.*, -en.
 foreign, fremd.
 foreigner, Fremde(r), *adj. used as noun*.
 forenoon, Vormittag, *m.*, -s, -e.
 forest, Wald, *m.*, -es, *er*.
 forester, Förster, *m.*, -s, —.
 forever, ewig; auf ewig.
 forget, vergessen, *a*, *e*.
 forgive, vergeben, *a*, *e*, *w. dat. of person*.
 form, Form, *f.*, -en.
 former, früher; vorig.
 forth, hervor.
 fortunately, glücklicherweise.
 forty, vierzig.
 forty-four, vierundvierzig.
 forward, vorwärts.
 four, vier.
 fourteen, vierzehn.
 fox, Fuchs, *m.*, -es, *ne*.
 France, Frankreich, *n.*, -s.
 Frankfort-on-the-Main, Frankfurt am Main.
 Frederick, Friedrich, *m.*, -s.
 free, frei.
 French, *pl.*, die Franzosen.
 French language, Französisch, *n*.
 fresh, frisch.
 Friday, Freitag, *m.*, -s.
 friend, Freund, *m.*, -es, -e; Freundin, *f.*, -nen.

friendly, freundlich.
 friendship, Freundschaft, *f.*, -en.
 fright, Schrecken, *m.*, -s.
 frightened, be —, erschrecken, *a*, *o* (f.).
 from, von; aus; — Latin, aus Latein.
 front, in — of, *prep.*, vor; *adv.*, davor.
 fruit, Frucht, *f.*, *ne*.
 fulfill, *refl.*, erfüllen.
 full, voll.
 furniture, Hausgerät, *n.*, -es, -e.
 further, weiter.
 future, Zukunft, *f*.
 future, *adj.*, zukünftig.

G

gain, gewinnen, *a*, *o*.
 game, (= play) Spiel, *n.*, -s, -e;
 (= animals) Wild, *n.*, -es.
 garden, Garten, *m.*, -s, *ne*.
 gardener, Gärtner, *m.*, -s, —.
 gate, Tor, *n.*, -es, -e.
 gather, sammeln.
 general, General, *m.*, -s, *ne*.
 gentle, sanft; mild; gut.
 gentlemen, *in address*, meine Herren.
 German, Deutsche(r), *adj. used as noun*.
 German, *adj.*, deutsch; — language, Deutsch, *n*.
 Germany, Deutschland, *n.*, -s.
 get, (= receive) bekommen, bekam, *o*; (= fetch) holen; (= become) werden, ward or wurde, *o* (f.); — into, steigen, ie, ie (f.); — up, *seph.*, aufstehen, stand, gestanden (f.).
 Giant Mountains, *pl.*, die Riesengebirge.

gift, **Gabe**, *f.*, -n; **Geschenk**, *n.*, -es, -e.

girl, **Mädchen**, *n.*, -s, —.

give, **geben**, *a, e*; **schenken**; (= grant) **gönnen**; — *up, sep.*, **aufgeben**, *a, e*; — *time to, Zeit widmen*, *w. dat.*

glad, **froh**; **glücklich**.

glad, — *to see, gern sehen*, *a, e*; **be** —, *rest.*, **freuen**.

gladly, **gern**; **sehr gern**.

glance, **Blid**, *m.*, -es, -e.

glass, **Glas**, *n.*, -es, -er.

gloomy, **trübe**.

go, **gehen**, *ging*, **gegangen** (*f.*); — *down, sep.*, **hinuntergehen**, *ging*, **gegangen** (*f.*); — *in, sep.*, **eintreten**, *a, e* (*f.*); — *out, sep.*, **ausgehen**, *ging*, **gegangen** (*f.*).

goat, **Ziege**, *f.*, -n.

goatskin, **Ziegenfell**, *n.*, -s, -e.

God, **Gott**, *m.*, -es.

god, **Gott**, *m.*, -es, -er.

goddess, **Göttin**, *f.*, -nen.

gold, **Gold**, *n.*, -es.

gold, **golden**.

gold piece, **Goldstück**, *n.*, -s, -e.

gone, **fort**; **weg**.

good, **gut**; **be** — *for*, **taugen zu**.

good-for-nothing, **Taugenichts**, *m.*, —, -e.

goods, *pl.*, **die Sachen**.

govern, **regieren**.

grain, **Getreide**, *n.*, -s.

grand, **herrlich**; **großartig**.

grandmother, **Großmutter**, *f.*, —.

grass, **Gras**, *n.*, -es, -er.

grave, **Grab**, *n.*, -es, -er.

gravity, **Schwere**, *f.*

gray, **grau**.

graze, **grasen**.

great, **groß**; **berühmt**.

Greece, **Griechenland**, *n.*, -s.

greedy, **gierig**, *w. nach*.

Greek, **griechisch**.

green, **grün**.

greet, **grüßen**.

grievance, **Beschwerde**, *f.*, -n.

grind, **mahlen**, **mahlte**, **gemahlen**; — *out, sep.*, **herausmahlen**, **mahlte**, **gemahlen**.

ground, **Boden**, *m.*, -s, —.

grow, **wachsen**, *u, a* (*f.*); (= become) **werden**, **ward or wurde**, *o* (*f.*).

grown, **erwachsen**.

guard, **hüten**; **bewachen**.

guest, **Gast**, *m.*, -es, -e.

guilty, **schuldig**.

H

hair, **Haar**, *n.*, -es, -e.

half, **Hälfte**, *f.*, -n.

hall, **Saal**, *m.*, -es, -e.

hand, **Hand**, *f.*, -e.

hand, **überreichen**, *w. dat.*

handsome, **schön**.

hang, *intrans.*, **hängen**, *i, a*; *trans.*, **hängen**.

happen, **geschehen**, *a, e* (*f.*).

happy, **glücklich**.

hard, **hart**; (= diligent) **tüchtig**; (= difficult) **schwer**.

hardly, **kaum**.

Harz Mountains, **Harz**, *m.*

haste, **Eile**, *f.*

hasten, **eilen** (*f.*).

hat, **Hut**, *m.*, -es, -e.

hatch, **hecken**.

hate, *Haß, m., -es*.
 hate, *hassen*.
 have, *haben*, hatte, gehabt; — to, müssen, mußte, gemußt.
 hay, *Heu, n., -es*.
 he, *er*.
 head, *Kopf, m., -es, -e; Haupt, n., -es, -er*.
 health, *Gesundheit, f.*
 hear, *hören*.
 heart, *Herz, n., -ens, -en*.
 heartily, *herzlich*.
 heavy, *schwer; of rain, stark*.
 Hebron, *Hebron, n., -s*.
 help, *Hilfe, f.*
 help, *helfen, a, o, w. dat.*
 helpless, *hilfslos*.
 hen, *Henne, f., -n*.
 Henry, *Heinrich, m., -s*.
 her, *ihr, ihre, ihr*.
 Hercules, *Herkules, m., —*.
 here, *hier; (= hither) hierher*.
 hero, *Held, m., -en, -en*.
 heroic, *heldenhaft*.
 herself, *resp., sich; emphatic, selbst*.
 hide, *verbergen, a, o; — from, verbergen, a, o, w. vor and dat.*
 high, *hoch*.
 hill, *Hügel, m., -s, —*.
 hilt, *Griff, m., -es, -e*.
 himself, *resp., sich; emphatic, selbst*.
 his, *sein, seine, sein*.
 historical, *historisch*.
 history, *Geschichte, f., -n*.
 hit, *treffen, traf, o*.
 hold, *halten, ie, a; — up, sep., emporhalten, ie, a*.
 hole, *Loch, n., -es, -er; (= cave or lair) Höhle, f., -n*.
 holiday, *Festtag, m., -s, -e*.

holy, *heilig*.
 home, *Heimat, f., -en*.
 home, *adv., nach Hause; at —, zu Hause*.
 honest, *ehrlich*.
 honor, *ehren*.
 hope, *Hoffnung, f., -en*.
 hope, *hoffen*.
 horse, *Pferd, n., -es, -e*.
 horsehair, *Roßhaar, n., -s, -e*.
 hot, *heiß*.
 hour, *Stunde, f., -n*.
 house, *Haus, n., -es, -er*.
 how, *wie*.
 however, *jedoch; aber*.
 huge, *sehr groß*.
 hundred, *hundert*.
 hungry, *hungrig*.
 hungry, be —, *hungrig haben*.
 hunter, *Jäger, m., -s, —*.
 hurriedly, *schnell; rasch*.
 husband, *Mann, m., -es, -er; Gemahl, m., -s, -e*.
 hut, *Hütte, f., -n; Häuschen, n., -s, —*.

I

I, *ich*.
 idle, *faul; (= inactive) müßig*.
 if, *wenn; ob*.
 illness, *Krankheit, f., -en*.
 immediately, *sogleich*.
 immortal, *unsterblich*.
 impatiently, *ungebuldig*.
 implore, *sep., anflehen, w. acc*.
 importance, *Wichtigkeit, f.*
 important, *wichtig*.
 imposing, *großartig*.
 impossible, *unmöglich*.
 in, *adv., herein, hinein; prep., in, an,*

auf; — it, darin; — which, worin;
 — the afternoon, am Nachmittag;
 — bed, im Bette; — the castle, auf dem Schlosse; — church, in der Kirche; — the country, auf dem Lande; — the evening, am Abend; — the field, auf dem Felde; — the morning, am Morgen; morgens; — the night, in der Nacht; — peace, in Frieden; — prison, im Gefängnis; — school, in der Schule; — the sky, am Himmel; — summer, im Sommer; — the sun, an der Sonne; — town, in der Stadt; — the yard, auf dem Hofe.

indeed, gewiß; in der That.

independent, unabhängig.

Indian, Indianer, *m.*, -s, —.

influence, Einfluß, *m.*, -es, -e.

ingenious, geistreich.

inhabitant, Einwohner, *m.*, -s, —.

inn, Wirtshaus, *n.*, -es, -er.

instantly, sofort, sogleich.

instruction, Unterricht, *m.*, -s.

intelligent, klug.

intend, gedenken, gedachte, gedacht.

interest, interessieren.

interesting, interessant.

into, in.

intrigue, Kabale, *f.*, -n.

invite, sep., einladen, *u. a.*

Iphicles, Iphikles, *f.*

iron, eisern.

island, Insel, *f.*, -n.

it, es; *er or sie, when anteceded. is m. or f. noun.*

Italy, Italien, *n.*, -s.

its, sein, seine, sein.

itself, selbst, sich; *emphatic, selbst.*

J

Jacob, Jakob, *m.*, -s.

jest, scherzen.

jewel, Kleinod, *m.*, -s, -ien.

John, Johann, *m.*, -s.

jolly, lustig.

journalist, Journalist, *m.*, -en, -en.

journey, Reise, *f.*, -n.

joy, Freude, *f.*, -n.

judge, Richter, *m.*, -s, —.

July, Juli, *m.*, -s.

jump, springen, *a u (s.).*

June, Juni, *m.*, -s.

just, *adj.*, gerecht; *adv.*, nur; gerade; soeben; — as, ebenso; — then, zur Zeit.

K

keep, halten, *ie, a; (= retain) behalten, ie, a; (= preserve) sep., aufbewahren; — time, richtig gehen, ging, gegangen (s.); — company, Gesellschaft leisten.*

kettle, Kessel, *m.*, -s, —.

kill, töten.

kind, Art, *f.*, -en; every — of bird, jede Vogelart; every — of animal, jede Tierart.

kind, *adj.*, freundlich; gut; all kinds of, allerlei, *indecl.*

kindness, Güte, *f.*

king, König, *m.*, -s, -e.

kingdom, Königreich, *n.*, -s, -e.

kiss, küssen.

knee, Knie, *n.*, -s, —.

kneel, knien.

knife, Messer, *n.*, -s, —.

knock, klopfen.

know, *of persons*, kennen, kannte,
 gekannt; *of languages*, können,
 konnte, gekannt; *of facts*, wissen,
 wußte, gewußt.
 knowledge, *Kenntnis*, *f.*, -*is*.
 known, bekannt.

L

laden, beladen.
 lady, *Dame*, *f.*, -*n*.
 lake, *See*, *m.*, -*s*, -*n*.
 lame, lahm.
 lamp, *Lampe*, *f.*, -*n*.
 land, *Land*, *n.*, -*es*, -*er*.
 land, landen (*f.*).
 landlord, *Wirt*, *m.*, -*es*, -*e*.
 language, *Sprache*, *f.*, -*n*.
 Laocoön, *Laolon*, *m*.
 large, groß.
 lash, peitschen.
 last, dauern.
 last, *adj.*, leßt; *adv.*, at —, endlich.
 late, spät.
 Latin, *Latein*, *n.*, -*s*.
 Latin, *adj.*, lateinisch.
 latter, the —, dieser, diese, dieses.
 laugh, lachen; — at, lachen über,
w. acc.
 launch, *sep.*, aussetzen.
 law, *Recht*, *n.*, -*es*, -*e*; *Gesetz*, *n.*, -*es*,
 -*e*.
 lay, legen; *sep.*, hinlegen.
 lazy, faul.
 lead, führen.
 leader, *Anführer*, *m.*, -*s*, —.
 leaf, *Blatt*, *n.*, -*es*, -*er*.
 lean over, lehnen über, *w. acc.*
 learn, *from books*, lernen; *from*
report, erfahren, *u*, *a*.

leather, ledern.
 leave, lassen, *ie*, *a*; verlassen, *ie*, *a*;
of a journey, sep., abreisen (*f.*).
 left, links; on the —, zur Linken.
 leg, *Bein*, *n.*, -*es*, -*e*.
 legend, *Legende*, *f.*, -*n*.
 lend, leihen, *ie*, *ie*.
 lesson, *Aufgabe*, *f.*, -*n*.
 let, lassen, *ie*, *a*; — down, *sep.*, her-
 ablassen, *ie*, *a*.
 letter, *of the alphabet*, Buchstabe,
m., -*n*, -*n*; (= an epistle) Brief, *m.*,
 -*es*, -*e*; — of recommendation,
 Empfehlungsbrief, *m.*, -*s*, -*e*.
 librarian, *Bibliothekar*, *m.*, -*s*, -*e*.
 lid, *Deckel*, *m.*, -*s*, —.
 lie, liegen, *a*, *e*; — down, *sep. and*
refl., niederlegen.
 life, *Leben*, *n.*, -*s*, —.
 lift, heben, *o*, *o*; — up, *sep.*, auf-
 heben, *o*, *o*.
 light, *Licht*, *n.*, -*es*, -*er*.
 light, *sep.*, anzünden.
 light, *of color*, hell; *of measure*, leicht;
a — heart, ein frohes Herz.
 lighthouse, *Leuchtturm*, *m.*, -*es*, -*e*.
 like, mögen, möchte, gemocht; gern
 haben, hatte, gehabt; lieben.
 like, *adv.*, wie.
 like, — to drive, gern fahren, *u*, *a*;
 — to go, gern gehen, ging, ge-
 gangen (*f.*); — to look at, *sep.*,
 gern ansehen, *a*, *e*, *w. acc.*; — to
 sit, gern sitzen, saß, gegessen; — to
 talk, gern sprechen, *a*, *o*; — to
 think over, gern denken (nachte,
 gedacht) über, *w. acc.*; — to visit,
 gern besuchen.
 likewise, gleichfalls; auch.
 lion, *Löwe*, *m.*, -*n*, -*n*.

lip, *Lippe*, *f.*, -n.listen, *hören*; *sep.*, *zuhören*, *w.*
*dat.*literature, *Literatur*, *f.*, -en.little, *of size*, *klein*; *of quantity*,
wenig; a —, *ein wenig*, *indecl.*live, *leben*; (= dwell) *wohnen*; long
—, *es lebe*.living, earn his own —, *sein eigenes*
Brot verdienen.living room, *Wohnzimmer*, *n.*, -s,
—.load, *Last*, *f.*, -en.loaf, *Laib*, *m.*, -es, -e.London, *London*, *n.*, -s.London, *adj.*, *Londoner*, *indecl.*lonely, *einsam*.long, *adj.*, *lang*; *adv.*, *lang* or *lange*,
as — as, *solange*; — ago, *vor*
langer Zeit.longer, no —, *nicht mehr*.longing, *sehnd*.look, (= see) *blicken*; *sehen*, *a*, *e*; (= appear)
sep., *aussehen*, *a*, *e*; — around, *sep.* and *refl.*, *umsehen*,
a, *e*; — at, *sep.*, *ansehen*, *a*, *e*,
w. acc.; — for, *suchen*; — out of,
sep., *hinaussehen*, *a*, *e*, *w. zu*;
— up at, *sep.*, *hinaufsehen*, *a*, *e*,
w. nach.lose, *verlieren*, *v*, *o*.lost, *verloren*.lost, be —, *verloren gehen*, *ging*, *ge-*
gangen (*f.*).loud, *laut*.love, *Liebe*, *f.*love, *lieben*.lovely, *schön*.low, *of degree*, *niedrig*; *of place*,
tief; *of sound*, *leise*.loyal, *treu*.luck, *Glück*, *n.*, -es.

M

maddened, *wütend gemacht*.magician, *Zauberer*, *m.*, -s, —.magnificent, *prächt*.maid, *Jungfrau*, *f.*, -en; (= serv-
ant) *Magd*, *f.*, -e.Main, *Main*, *m.*, -s.maintain, *behaupten*.make, *machen*; (= cause) *lassen*, *ie*,
a; (= create) *schaffen*, *schuf*, *a*;
— an end of, *ein Ende machen*, *w.*
dat.; — money, *Geld gewinnen*,
a, *v*; — one's self king, *sich zum*
König machen.man, (= male being) *Mann*, *m.*,
-es, -er; (= person) *Mensch*, *m.*,
-en, -en.manage, *machen*.manhood, *Mannesalter*, *n.*, -s.mankind, *Menschengeschlecht*, *n.*, -s.mantle, *Mantel*, *m.*, -s, -e.many, *vieler*; *manche*; — a, *mancher*,
manche, *manches*; — times, *oft-*
mal.march, *Marſch*, *m.*, -es, -e.mark, *Markt*, *f.*, -en.market, *Markt*, *m.*, -es, -e.marriage, *Heirat*, *f.*, -en.marry, *heiraten*.Mary, *Maria*, *f.*mass, *Messe*, *f.*, -n; attend —, *der*
Messe beiwohnen, *sep.*master, *Herr*, *m.*, -n, -en.matter, *Sache*, *f.*, -n.matter, be the —, *los sein*, *war*, *ge-*

- wesen (f.); be the — with, *fehlen*,
w. dat.
May, *Mai*, *m.*, -8.
may, *mögen*, *mochte*, *gemocht*; *dür-*
fen, *durfte*, *geburft*.
means, by — of, *vermittelft*.
meat, *Fleisch*, *n.*, -es, -e.
meet, *begegnen* (f.), *w. dat.*; *tref-*
fen, *traf*, o; *intrans. and sep.*,
zusammenkommen, *kam*, o (f.).
melt, *schmelzen*, o, o; *refl. and sep.*,
aufthfen.
member, *Mitglied*, *n.*, -es, -er.
merchant, *Kaufmann*, *m.*, -8, *Kauf-*
leute.
mere, *bloß*.
merry, *lustig*; *fröhlich*.
messenger, *Bote*, *m.*, -n, -n; *Botin*,
f., -nen.
middle, *Mitte*, *f.*
might, *Kraft*, *f.*
mighty, *mächtig*.
mile, *Meile*, *f.*, -n.
mill, *Mühle*, *f.*, -n.
million, *Million*, *f.*, -en.
millstone, *Mühlstein*, *m.*, -8, -e.
mine, *meiner*, *meine*, *meines*.
minute, *Minute*, *f.*, -n; *Augenblick*,
m., -8, -e.
mirror, *Spiegel*, *m.*, -8, —.
mischief, *Unheil*, *n.*, -8; do —, *Un-*
heil anrichten, *sep.*
miser, *Geißhals*, *m.*, -es, -e.
misfortune, *Unglück*, *n.*, -es, -e.
missing, be —, *fehlen*.
mistake, *Irrtum*, *m.*, -8, -er; *Fehl-*
er, *m.*, -8, —; by —, *aus Ver-*
sehen.
mistress, *Fräulein*, *f.*, -nen.
moisten, *befeuchten*.
moment, *Augenblick*, *m.*, -8, -e.
monarchy, *Monarchie*, *f.*, -n.
monastery, *Kloster*, *n.*, -8, -e; *Au-*
gustine —, *Augustinerkloster*, *n.*,
-8, -e.
Monday, *Montag*, *m.*, -8.
money, *Geld*, *n.*, -es, -er.
monk, *Mönch*, *m.*, -es, -e.
monster, *Ungeheuer*, *n.*, -8, —.
month, *Monat*, *m.*, -8, -e.
moon, *Mond*, *m.*, -es, -e.
moonlight, *Mondlicht*, *n.*, -8.
more, *mehr*; — and —, *immer mehr*.
moreover, *außerdem*.
morning, *Morgen*, *m.*, -8, —; this
—, *heute morgen*.
mortal, *sterblich*.
most, *meist*; *am meisten*; *adv.*, *am*
meisten.
mother, *Mutter*, *f.*, -e.
mountain, *Berg*, *m.*, -es, -e; *Ge-*
birge, *n.*, -8, —.
mountain range, *Gebirge*, *n.*, -8, —.
move, *refl.*, *bewegen*; — to, *ziehen*,
zog, *gezogen* (f.), *w. nach*.
Mr., *Herr*, *m.*, -n.
Mrs., *Frau*, *f.*
much, *of measure*, *viel*; *of degree*,
sehr; very —, *sehr gern*.
muddy, *trübe*.
murdered, *gemordet*.
musician, *Musiker*, *m.*, -8, —.
must, *müssen*, *mußte*, *gemußt*; — not,
nicht dürfen, *durfte*, *geburft*.
my, *mein*, *meine*, *mein*.
myself, *refl.*, *dat.*, *mir*; *acc.*, *miß*;
emphatic, *selbst*.
mystery, *Geheimnis*, *n.*, -es, -fe.

N

nail, *schlagen*, u. a.
 name, *Name*, *m.*, -n*8*, -n.
 named, *namens*.
 narcissus, *Narzisse*, *f.*, -n.
 narrate, *erzählen*.
 nation, *Nation*, *f.*, -en.
 native, *Eingeborene(r)*, *adj. used as noun*.
 native land, *Waterland*, *n.*, -es.
 native town, *Waterstadt*, *f.*
 natural, *natürlich*.
 nature, *Natur*, *f.*, -en.
 near, *adj. and adv.*, *nah*; *prep.*, *neben*, *nahebei*.
 nearly, *fast*.
 neat, *nett*.
 neck, *Hals*, *m.*, -es, -e.
 need, *Not*, *f.*
 need, *brauchen*.
 neighbor, *Nachbar*, *m.*, -s, -n.
 neither, *weder*.
 nest, *Nest*, *n.*, -es, -er.
 never, *niemals*; *nie*.
 new, *neu*.
 newspaper, *Zeitung*, *f.*, -en.
 next, *nächst*.
 night, *Nacht*, *f.*, -e; at —, *des Nachts*.
 nine, *neun*.
 nineteen, *neunzehn*.
 ninety-five, *fünfundneunzig*.
 no, *adj.*, *kein*, *keine*, *kein*; *adv.*, *nein*;
 — farther, *nicht weiter*; — longer,
nicht mehr; — more, *nicht mehr*,
nicht wieder; — one, *niemand*.
 noble, *Adelige(r)*, *adj. used as noun*.
 noble, *edel*.

nobody, *niemand*.
 noisy, be —, *lärmen*.
 none, *keiner*, *keine*, *keines*; *niemand*.
 noon, *Mittag*, *m.*, -s, -e; at —, *zu Mittag*.
 nor, *noch*.
 north, *Norden*, *m.*, -s.
 northwest, *Nordwest*, *m.*, -es.
 north wind, *Nordwind*, *m.*, -s.
 Norway, *Norwegen*, *n.*, -s.
 nose, *Nase*, *f.*, -n.
 not, *adv.*, *nicht*; — even, *nicht einmal*; — any more, *nicht mehr*; *adj.*,
 — a, — one, *kein*, *keine*, *kein*.
 nothing, *nichts*.
 notice, *merken*; *bemerken*.
 novel, *Roman*, *m.*, -s, -e.
 November, *November*, *m.*, -s.
 now, *jetzt*, *nun*; — and then, *dann und wann*; from — on, *von jetzt an*.
 number, *Anzahl*, *f.*
 nun, *Nunne*, *f.*, -n.
 nymph, *Nymph*, *f.*, -n.

O

obey, *gehörchen*, *w. dat*.
 objection, have no —, *nichts dagegen haben*.
 obliged, be — to, *müssen*, *mußte*, *gemußt*.
 occur, *sep.*, *einfallen*, *fiel*, a (*f.*), *w. dat*.
 ocean, *Meer*, *n.*, -es, -e; *Ozean*, *m.*, -s, -e.
 October, *Oktober*, *m.*, -s.
 of, *von*, *aus*; — it, — them, *davon*;
 — wood, *aus Holz*.
 off, *fort*; *weg*.
 offend, *verlezen*.

offer, bieten, o, o.
 officer, Offizier, m., -s, -e.
 often, oft.
 oh, o; oh; ach.
 old, alt.
 olive tree, Olivenbaum, m., -es, -e.
 on, adv., weiter; *prep.*, an, auf; — which, worauf; — it, — them, darauf; — the advice of, auf den Rat; — the bank, an dem Ufer; — pleasant days, an schönen Tagen; — the finger, am Finger; — the ground, am Boden; — Sunday, am Sonntag; — the tree, auf dem Baume; — the wall, an der Wand.
 once, einmal, einst; all at —, auf einmal; at —, sofort; — more, wieder; — upon a time, einmal.
 one, *adj.*, ein; *indef. pron.*, man; einer, eine, eines; — by —, einer nach dem anderen.
 only, *adj.*, einzig; *adv.*, nur; not only . . . but also, nicht nur . . . sondern auch.
 open, *adj.*, offen; frei.
 open, öffnen; *sep.*, aufmachen.
 opportunity, Gelegenheit, f., -en.
 opposite, gegenüber, *follows the word it governs.*
 oppress, bedrücken.
 or, oder.
 order, heißen, ie, ei.
 order, in — to, um . . . zu, *w. infin.*
 ordinary, gewöhnlich.
 organ, Orgel, f., -n.
 other, ander.
 ought, sollen, *in past and perfect subjunctive.*
 our, unser, unsere, unser.
 out, adv., hinaus, heraus; *prep.*,

aus; — of, aus; — of them, daraus.
 outlaw, Räuber, m., -s, —.
 outside, adv., draußen; *prep.*, außerhalb.
 over, *adv.*, vorüber, aus; *prep.*, über.
 overtake, *sep.*, einholen.
 owe, schuldig sein, war, gewesen (f.), *w. dat.*
 own, *adj.*, eigen.
 own, besitzen, besaß, besessen.
 owner, Eigentümer, m., -s, —.

P

package, Paket, n., -s, -e.
 pain, Schmerz, m., -en, -en.
 paint, Farbe, f., -n.
 paint, malen.
 painter, Maler, m., -s, —.
 painting, Malerei, f.
 palace, Palast, m., -es, -e.
 pale, blaß.
 paper, Papier, n., -s, -e; (= newspaper) Zeitung, f., -en.
 parents, *pl.*, die Eltern.
 Paris, Paris, n.
 park, Park, m., -es, -e.
 part, Teil, m., -es, -e.
 particularly, besonders.
 pass, gehen, ging, gegangen (f.); (= of time) verlaufen, ie, au (f.); — by, *sep.*, vorbeigehen, ging, gegangen (f.), *w. an and dat.*
 past, *adv.*, vorüber; vorbei.
 path, Pfad, m., -es, -e.
 patient, geduldig.
 pattern, Muster, n., -s, —.
 pause, Pause, f., -n.

- pay, bezahlen.
 peace, Friede, *m.*, -n.
 peaceful, friedlich; ruhig.
 peak, Gipfel, *m.*, -s, —.
 peasant, Bauer, *m.*, -s, -n.
 peculiar, sonderbar.
 pen, Feder, *f.*, -n.
 people, *pl.*, die Leute; die Menschen;
 (= nation) Volk, *n.*, -es, -er.
 perfect, vollkommen.
 perhaps, vielleicht.
 perish, *sep.*, umkommen, kam, o (*f.*).
 permission, Erlaubnis, *f.*
 permitted, be —, dürfen, durfte,
 geburft.
 person, Person, *f.*, -en; Mensch, *m.*,
 -en, -en.
 petal, Blumenblatt, *n.*, -es, -er.
 philosophical, philosophisch.
 philosophy, Philosophie, *f.*
 physician, Arzt, *m.*, -es, -e.
 physics, Physik, *f.*
 pick, pflücken; brechen, *a*, *o*; — up,
sep., aufheben, *o*, *o*.
 picture, Bild, *n.*, -es, -er.
 picture gallery, Bildergalerie, *f.*,
 -n.
 piece, Stück, *n.*, -es, -e.
 pile, *sep.*, aufhäufen.
 pine away, vor Gram vergehen,
 verging, vergangen (*f.*).
 pirate, Seeräuber, *m.*, -s, —.
 pity, *refl.*, erbarmen, *w. gen.*
 place, Platz, *m.*, -es, -e; (= seat)
 Sitzplatz, *m.*, -es, -e; (= town)
 Ort, *m.*, -es, -er.
 place, stellen; setzen; — before, *sep.*,
 vorsetzen.
 place, in the first —, erstens.
 plan, Plan, *m.*, -es, -e.
- plant, pflanzen.
 plate, Teller, *m.*, -s, —.
 play, (= drama) Schauspiel, *n.*, -s,
 -e.
 play, spielen.
 pleasant, angenehm; schön.
 please, gefallen, gefiel, *a*, *w. dat.*;
in polite address, bitte.
 pleasing, angenehm.
 pleasure, Freude, *f.*, -n.
 plenty, Fülle, *f.*
 plot, ein Komplotz machen.
 pocket, Tasche, *f.*, -n.
 poem, Gedicht, *n.*, -es, -e.
 poet, Dichter, *m.*, -s, —.
 poetry, Poesie, *f.*
 point, — out, zeigen; be on the —
 of, wollen. [*n.*]
 pole, Pfahl, *m.*, -es, -e; Stange, *f.*,
 pool, Pfütze, *f.*, -n.
 poor, arm; the —, die Armen.
 pope, Papst, *m.*, -es, -e.
 popular, beliebt.
 position, Stellung, *f.*, -en; Stelle,
f., -n.
 possess, besitzen, besaß, besessen.
 possible, möglich.
 potato, Kartoffel, *f.*, -n.
 power, Macht, *f.*, -e.
 powerful, mächtig; kräftig.
 praise, Lob, *n.*, -s.
 praise, loben.
 pray, beten.
 prayer, Gebet, *n.*, -s, -e.
 preacher, Prediger, *m.*, -s, —.
 prefer, *sep.*, vorziehen, zog, ge-
 zogen, *w. dat.*
 pretty, schön; hübsch.
 price, Preis, *m.*, -es, -e.
 prince, Prinz, *m.*, -en, -en.

princess, Prinzessin, *f.*, -nen.
 printer, Drucker, *m.*, -s, —.
 prison, Gefängnis, *n.*, -ses, -se.
 prisoner, Gefangene(r), *adj. used as noun*; take —, gefangen nehmen, *a.* genommen.
 probable, wahrscheinlich.
 produce, *sep.*, hervorbringen, brachte, gebracht.
 professor, Professor, *m.*, -s, -en.
 profound, gründlich.
 promise, Versprechen, *n.*, -s, —.
 promise, versprechen, *a.* o.
 prose works, *pl.*, die Prosawerke.
 prosperous, glücklich; reich.
 prove, beweisen, *ie.* ie.
 Prussia, Preußen, *n.*, -s.
 pull, ziehen, zog, gezogen.
 pupil, Schüler, *m.*, -s, —.
 pure, rein.
 purity, Reinheit, *f.*
 purpose, on —, absichtlich; mit Fleiß.
 pursue, verfolgen.
 put, (= lay) legen; (= set) setzen; (= place) stellen; — into, *sep.*, hineintun, tat, getan; — on, *of clothes, sep.*, anziehen, zog, gezogen.

Q

quarrel, Streit, *m.*, -es, -e; Streit, *m.*, -es, -e.
 quarrel, *refl.*, zanken; streiten, stritt, gestritten.
 queen, Königin, *f.*, -nen.
 question, Frage, *f.*, -n.
 question, verhören.
 quick, schnell.

quick, be —, schnell machen.
 quiet, ruhig, still.
 quiet, beruhigen; be —, schweigen, *ie.* ie.
 quite, ganz; sehr.

R

raft, Floß, *n.*, -es, -e.
 rage, Wut, *f.*
 rage, wüten.
 ragged, zerrissen.
 rain, Regen, *m.*, -s, —.
 rain, regnen.
 rainbow, Regenbogen, *m.*, -s, —.
 raise, *sep.*, aufheben, *o.* o.
 range, Gebirge, *n.*, -s, —.
 rapid, schnell.
 rare, selten.
 rather, lieber.
 raven, Rabe, *m.*, -n, -n.
 reach, (= arrive at) erreichen; *refl. and sep.*, ausstrecken.
 read, lesen, *a.* e; for reading, zum Lesen.
 ready, bereit.
 real, wirklich.
 realm, Reich, *n.*, -es, -e.
 reason, Grund, *m.*, -es, -e; Ursache, *f.*, -n.
 rebuke, tadeln.
 receive, erhalten, *ie.* a; bekommen, bekam, o.
 recently, neulich.
 reception, Aufnahme, *f.*
 recollect, *refl.*, besinnen, *a.* o, w. gen.
 recommend, empfehlen, *a.* o.
 reconcile, veröhnen.

- recover, *reft.*, *erholen*.
 red, *rot*; bright —, *hellrot*.
 Reformation, *Reformation*, *f*.
 reformer, *Reformator*, *m.*, -*s*, -*en*.
 refuse, *sep.*, *abſchlagen*, *u*, *a*.
 region, *Gegend*, *f.*, -*en*.
 regular, *regelmäßig*.
 rejoice, *reft.*, *freuen*.
 relate, *erzählen*.
 remain, *bleiben*, *ie*, *ie* (*f.*); *of ſick persons*, — in the house, *daß Haus hüten*.
 remember, *reft.*, *erinnern*, *w. gen.*, or *w. au and acc.*
 remind, *erinnern an*, *w. acc.*
 repeat, *wiederholen*.
 reply, *antworten*.
 represent, *sep.*, *darſtellen*.
 republic, *Republik*, *f.*, -*en*.
 request, *Bitte*, *f.*, -*n*.
 request, *bitten*, *bat*, *gebeten*.
 require, *wünſchen*.
 rescue, *retten*.
 resist, *widerſtehen*, *widerſtand*, *widerſtanden*, *w. dat.*
 rest, *ruhen*.
 restful, *ruhevoll*.
 retreat, *Rückzug*, *m.*, -*s*, -*e*.
 return, *sep.*, *zurückſehren* (*f.*); *zurückkommen*, *ſam*, *o* (*f.*).
 revenge, *Rache*, *f*.
 revolution, *Revolution*, *f.*, -*en*.
 reward, *Belohnung*, *f.*, -*en*.
 Rhine, *Rhein*, *m.*, -*eſ*.
 rich, *reich*.
 ride, *on horse*, *reiten*, *ritt*, *geritten* (*f.*); (= travel) *fahren*, *u*, *a* (*f.*).
 right, *recht*; (= accurate) *richtig*; *on the —*, *zur Rechten*.
 right, *be —*, *recht haben*.
 ring, *Ring*, *m.*, -*eſ*, -*e*.
 ring, — a bell, *klingeln*.
 ripe, *reif*.
 rise, *of persons*, *sep.*, *aufſtehen*, *ſtand*, *geſtanden* (*f.*); *of the sun*, *sep.*, *aufgehen*, *ging*, *gegangen* (*f.*); *of water*, *ſteigen*, *ie*, *ie* (*f.*).
 risk, *wagen*.
 river, *Fluß*, *m.*, -*eſ*, -*e*.
 road, *Weg*, *m.*, -*eſ*, -*e*; *by the road-side*, *am Wege*.
 roar, *heulen*.
 robber, *Räuber*, *m.*, -*s*, —.
 robin, *Rotkehlchen*, *n.*, -*s*, —.
 rock, *Felsen*, *m.*, -*s*, —.
 roll, *rollen* (*f.*).
 Rome, *Rom*, *n.*, -*s*.
 roof, *Dach*, *n.*, -*eſ*, -*er*.
 room, *Zimmer*, *n.*, -*s*, —.
 root, *Wurzel*, *f.*, -*n*.
 rose, *Rose*, *f.*, -*n*.
 rough, *ungeſtüm*.
 round, *rund*; — about, *ringſum-her*.
 row, *Reihe*, *f.*, -*n*.
 row, *rudern*.
 royal, *königlich*.
 rude, (= simple) *einfach*; (= uncivil) *roh*.
 rudeness, *Grobheit*, *f*.
 ruin, *Ruine*, *f.*, -*n*.
 ruin, *unbrauchbar machen*.
 rule, *regieren*.
 ruler, *Herrſcherin*, *f.*, -*nen*.
 run, *laufen*, *ie*, *au* (*f.*).
 rush, *ſtürzen* (*f.*); *of horses*, *jagen* (*f.*); — in, *sep.*, *hereinſtürzen* (*f.*); — upon, *ſtürzen* (*f.*) *auf*, *w. acc.*

S

sack, *Sack*, *m.*, -es, -e.sad, *traurig*.sadness, *Traurigkeit*, *f.*safe, *sicher*.said, — to be, *sollen . . . sein*.sail, *reisen* (i.); *segeln* (i.).sailor, *Matrose*, *m.*, -n, -n.saint, *Heilige(r)*, *adj. used as noun*.salt, *Salz*, *n.*, -es.salt, *salzig*.same, the —, *derselbe, dieselbe, dasselbe*.sandwich, *Butterbrot*, *n.*, -s, -e.satisfied, *zufrieden*; I am —, *ich bin es zufrieden*.satisfy, *befriedigen*.save, *retten*.Saxony, *Sachsen*, *n.*, -s.say, *sagen*.scarcely, *kaum*.scatter, *zerstreuen*.school, *Schule*, *f.*, -n; go to —, *zur**Schule gehen*, *ging*, *gegangen* (i.).scientific, *wissenschaftlich*.scorch, *fengen*.Scotland, *Schottland*, *n.*, -s.scream, *schreien*, *ie*, *ie*.sea, *Meer*, *n.*, -es, -e.seaport, *Seehafen*, *m.*, -s, -e.search, *suchen*, *n.*, -s.search, *suchen*; — for, *suchen nach*.seat, *Platz*, *m.*, -es, -e.seat, *ress.*, *setzen*; be seated, *sitzen*, *saß*, *geessen*.second, *zweit*.see, *sehen*, *a*, *e*; (= speak with)*sprechen*, *a*, *o*, *w. acc.*seek, *suchen*.seem, *scheinen*, *ie*, *ie*.seize, *greifen*, *griff*, *gegriffen*; *er-*
greifen, *ergriff*, *ergriffen*.seldom, *selten*.sell, *verkaufen*; — to, *verkaufen an*,
*w. acc.*senate, *Senat*, *m.*, -s.send, *schicken*; — back, *sep.*, *zurück-*
schicken; — for, *kommen lassen*, *ie*,
a; — out, *sep.*, *hinausschicken*.sensible, *vernünftig*.sentence, *verurteilen*.September, *September*, *m.*, -s.serpent, *Schlange*, *f.*, -n.servant, *Diener*, *m.*, -s, —.serve, *dienen*, *w. dat.*service, *Dienst*, *m.*, -es, -e.set, *setzen*; (= place) *stellen*.settle, in *Ordnung bringen*, *brachte*,
gebracht.seven, *sieben*.seventy, *siebzig*.seventy-five, *fünfundsiebzig*.several, *mehrere*.sew, *nähen*.shade, *Schatten*, *m.*, -s.shake, *schütteln*; — hands, *sich die*
Hände schütteln.shall, *future*, *werden*, *ward or wur-*
de, *geworden*; *modal auxil.*, *sollen*.sharp, *scharf*.she, *sie*.shed, *Hütte*, *f.*, -n.sheep, *Schaf*, *n.*, -es, -e.shell, *Schale*, *f.*, -n.shepherd's staff, *Häferstab*, *m.*,
-es, -e.shield, *Schild*, *m.*, -es, -e.shine, (= to give light) *scheinen*, *ie*,
ie; *leuchten*; (= to glisten) *glänzen*;

- a shining sword, ein glänzendes Schwert.
 ship, Schiff, *n.*, -es, -e.
 shiver, zittern; — with, zittern vor, *w. dat.*
 shoe, Schuh, *m.*, -es, -e.
 shoot, schießen, *o.*, *o.*
 shop, Laden, *m.*, -s, -s.
 shore, Ufer, *n.*, -s, —; Rüste, *f.*, -n.
 short, kurz.
 shout, *sep.*, ausrufen, *ie.*, *u.*
 show, zeigen.
 shut, *sep.*, zumachen; schließen, *o.*, *o.*;
 — in, *sep.*, einschließen, *o.*, *o.*
 shutter, Fensterladen, *m.*, -s, -s.
 Sicily, Sizilien, *n.*, -s.
 sick, krank.
 sickly, kränklich.
 sickness, Krankheit, *f.*, -en.
 side, Seite, *f.*, -n; on the other —, jenseits.
 sigh, seufzen.
 sign, Zeichen, *n.*, -s, -; as a —, zum Zeichen.
 silent, lautlos; schweigend.
 Silesia, Schlesien, *n.*, -s.
 silver, silbern.
 simple, einfach.
 since, *prep.*, seit; *conj.*, seitdem; da.
 sing, singen, *a.*, *u.*
 single, einzig.
 sink, sinken, *a.*, *u.* (*f.*).
 sir, mein Herr.
 sister, Schwester, *f.*, -n.
 sit, sitzen, saß, geseßen; *of hens*, brüten; — down, *refl.*, setzen.
 situated, gelegen.
 six, sechs.
 sixteenth, sechzehnt.
 sixty, sechzig.
 sixty-five, fünfundsechzig.
 sketch book, Skizzenbuch, *n.*, -s.
 skill, Kunstfertigkeit, *f.*; Geschicklichkeit, *f.*
 skillful, geschickt.
 skin, Haut, *f.*, -e.
 sky, Himmel, *m.*, -s, —.
 slain, erschlagen.
 sleep, Schlaf, *m.*, -es.
 sleep, schlafen, *ie.*, *a.*
 slender, schlank.
 slow, langsam.
 small, klein.
 smile, lächeln.
 smith, Schmied, *m.*, -es, -e.
 Smith, Schmidt.
 smoke, rauchen.
 smooth, glatt.
 sniff, schnuffeln.
 snow, Schnee, *m.*, -s.
 snow, schneien.
 snowstorm, Schneesturm, *m.*, -s, -e.
 so, so; also; *when equivalent to the pronoun it*, es.
 Socrates, Sokrates, *m.*
 soldier, Soldat, *m.*, -en, -en.
 solemn, feierlich.
 some, *sing.*, etwas; *pl.*, einige.
 some one, jemand.
 something, etwas.
 sometimes, manchmal.
 somewhat, etwas.
 son, Sohn, *m.*, -es, -e.
 song, Lied, *n.*, -es, -er.
 soon, bald; früh; as — as, so bald wie; sobald.
 sooner, eher.
 sorrow,ummer, *m.*, -s; Leiden, *n.*, -s, —.
 sorrowful, traurig.

- sorry, be —, leid tun, tat, getan,
w. dat.; I am —, es tut mir leid;
 be — for, haben Mitleid mit.
- sound, laut, *m.*, -es, -e.
- sour, sauer.
- south, Süden, *m.*, -s.
- southeast, Südost, *m.*, -es.
- southwest, Südwest, *m.*, -es.
- Spain, Spanien, *n.*, -s.
- speak, sprechen, *a, o*; (= greet)
 grüßen.
- specimen, Probekind, *n.*, -es, -e.
- speech, Rede, *f.*, -n.
- spend, of money, sep., ausgeben,
a, e; of time, sep., zubringen,
 brachte, gebracht.
- Sphinx, Sphinx, *f.*, -e.
- spider, Spinne, *f.*, -n.
- spin, spinnen, *a, o*.
- spirit, Geist, *m.*, -es, -er.
- spirited, lebhaft.
- splendid, prächtig; herrlich.
- sponge, Schwamm, *m.*, -es, -e.
- spoon, Löffel, *m.*, -s, —.
- sport, Spiel, *n.*, -es, -e.
- spread, sep., ausbreiten.
- Spree, Spree, *f.*
- spring, Frühling, *m.*, -s, -e; (= fountain) Quelle, *f.*, -n.
- spring, springen, *a, u* (f.); — out, sep., hervorspringen; — up, sep., emporspringen.
- spy, Spion, *m.*, -s, -e.
- squirrel, Eichhörnchen, *n.*, -s, —.
- St. Peter's Church, Peterskirche, *f.*
- stairs, Treppe, *f.*, -n.
- stand, stehen, stand, gestanden.
- star, Stern, *m.*, -es, -e.
- state, Staat, *m.*, -es, -en.
- statue, Statue, *f.*, -n.
- stay, Aufenthalt, *m.*, -s.
- stay, (= remain) bleiben, *ie, ie* (f.);
 (= abide) sep. and refl., aufhalten,
ie, a; of hotels, sep., einkehren (f.).
- steal, stehlen, *a, o*.
- step, Schritt, *m.*, -es, -e.
- step, treten, *a, e* (f.); — in, sep., eintreten, *a, e* (f.).
- stick, Stod, *m.*, -es, -e.
- stick, stecken.
- still, adj., ruhig, still; adv., noch;
 conj., doch.
- stone, Stein, *m.*, -es, -e; (= monument) Denkmal, *n.*, -es, -e or -er.
- stoop, refl., beugen; — over, refl., beugen über, *w. acc.*
- stop, stehen bleiben, *ie, ie* (f.); (= cease) sep., aufhören.
- storm, Sturm, *m.*, -es, -e.
- stormy, stürmisch.
- story, Geschichte, *f.*, -n; Erzählung, *f.*, -en.
- stove, Ofen, *m.*, -s, —.
- strange, (= foreign) fremd; (= unusual) sonderbar.
- stranger, Fremde(r), adj. used as noun.
- strangle, erdrosseln.
- stream, a little —, Bächchen, *n.*, -s, —.
- street, Straße, *f.*, -n.
- strength, Kraft, *f.*, -e.
- strict, streng.
- strife, Streit, *m.*, -es, -e.
- strike, schlagen, *u, a*; treffen, traf, *o*.
- string, Saite, *f.*, -n.
- stripe, Streifen, *m.*, -s, —.
- strong, kräftig; stark.
- struggle, kämpfen.
- student, Student, *m.*, -en, -en.

studious, fleißig.
 study, Studium, *n.*, -s, -ien.
 study, studieren.
 stumble, straucheln (*i.*).
 succeed, gelingen, *a, u* (*i.*), *w. dat.*
 such, such a, solcher, solche, solches.
 suddenly, plötzlich.
 suffer, leiden, litt, gelitten.
 sum, Summe, *f.*, -n; — of money, Geldsumme, *f.*, -n.
 summer, Sommer, *m.*, -s, —.
 summon, sep., herbeirufen, *ie, u.*
 sun, Sonne, *f.*
 sunbeam, Sonnenstrahl, *m.*, -es, -en.
 sun chariot, Sonnenwagen, *m.*, -s, —.
 Sunday, Sonntag, *m.*, -s, -e.
 sunflower, Sonnenblume, *f.*, -n.
 sun king, Sonnenkönig, *m.*, -s.
 sunrise, Sonnenaufgang, *m.*, -s.
 sunshine, Sonnenschein, *m.*, -s.
 supper, Abendessen, *n.*, -s, —.
 sure, sicher.
 surgeon, Chirurg, *m.*, -en, -en.
 surprise, Erstaunen, *n.*, -s.
 surprised, be —, staunen.
 swallow, verschlingen, *a, u.*
 sweep, fegen.
 sweet, süß; of sound, schön.
 swim, schwimmen, *a, o* (*i.*).
 swing, schwingen, *a, u.*
 Switzerland, Schweiz, *f.*
 sword, Schwert, *n.*, -es, -er.

T

table, Tisch, *m.*, -es, -e.
 take, nehmen, *a, genommen*; of a walk or journey, machen; — along, sep., mitnehmen, *a, genommen*;

— off, sep., ausziehen, *zog, gezogen*; — a city, sep., eine Stadt einnehmen, *a, genommen*; — out, sep., herausnehmen, *a, genommen*.
 tale, Erzählung, *f.*, -en.
 talent, Talent, *n.*, -s, -e.
 taler, Taler, *m.*, -s, —.
 talk, reden; sprechen, *a, o*; — to, sprechen mit.
 tall, hoch; of persons, groß.
 tame, bezähmen.
 task, Arbeit, *f.*, -en.
 teach, lehren.
 teacher, Lehrer, *m.*, -s, —; Lehrerin, *f.*, -nen; private —, Privatlehrer, *m.*, -s, —.
 tear, Träne, *f.*, -n.
 tear, reißen, *i, i*; — down, sep., herunterreißen, *i, i*; — in pieces, zerreißen, *i, i*.
 tell, (= narrate) erzählen; (= say) sagen.
 ten, zehn.
 tender, zärtlich; zart; weich.
 tent, Zelt, *n.*, -es, -e.
 terrible, schrecklich; fürchtbar.
 Testament, Testament, *n.*, -s, -e.
 Teutoburg, Teutoburger, indecl.
 than, als.
 thank, danken, *w. dat.*
 that, demon. pron., jener, jene, jenes; der, die, das; as introductory word, daß; rel. pron., welcher, welche, welches; der, die, das; with neuter anteced., was.
 that, conj., daß.
 the, der, die, das; conj., the . . . the, je . . . desto.
 theater, Theater, *n.*, -s; national —, Nationaltheater, *n.*, -s.

Thebes, Theben, *n.*, -s.

their, ihr, ihre, ihr.

themselves, sich.

then, dann.

theological, theologisch.

theology, Theologie, *f.*

there, da; dort; — is, — are, es ist, es sind; es gibt, *w. acc.*

therefore, deshalb.

thesis, These, *f.*, -n.

they, sie; *indef. pron.*, man.

thick, dicht.

thief, Dieb, *m.*, -es, -e.

thing, Ding, *n.*, -es, -e; such things, dergleichen.

think, denken, dachte, gedacht; (= deem) halten, *ie, a, w. für*; — of, denken an, *w. acc.*; — over, sep., nachdenken über, *w. acc.*

thirteen, dreizehn.

thirty-seven, siebenunddreißig.

this, dieser, diese, dieses; *as introductory word*, dies.

those, *as introductory word*, das.

thou, du.

thought, Gedanke, *m.*, -ns, -n.

thousand, tausend.

thread, Faden, *m.*, -s, —.

three, drei.

throat, Kehle, *f.*, -n.

through, durch.

throughout, hindurch.

throw, werfen, *a, o*; — off, sep., abwerfen, *a, o*.

Thursday, Donnerstag, *m.*, -s, -e.

thus, also.

thy, dein, deine, dein.

tie, binden, *a, u*.

tight, fest.

time, Zeit, *f.*, -en; a long —, lange;

at that —, damals; at what —, um wieviel Uhr; (= occurrence) Mal, *n.*, -es, -e; this —, diesmal; six times, sechsmal; many times, manchmal.

tired, müde.

to, an; in; nach; zu; — it, dazu; — bed, zu Bett; — Berlin, nach Berlin; — church, zur or in die Kirche; — the city, in die Stadt; — the country, auf das Land; — the door, zur or an die Tür; letter — a friend, Brief an einen Freund; — the mountains, in das Gebirge; — the road, an die Landstraße; — my room, auf mein Zimmer; — school, zur or in die Schule; — sea, zur See; — town, zur or in die Stadt; — the university, auf die Universität; — the window, an das Fenster.

to-day, heute.

together, zusammen.

to-morrow, morgen.

too, (= also) auch; of degree, zu.

top, Gipfel, *m.*, -s, —.

touch, berühren.

toward, gegen; nach.

tower, Turm, *m.*, -es, -e.

town, Dorf, *n.*, -es, -er; Stadt, *f.*, -e.

town hall, Rathaus, *n.*, -es, -er.

toy, Spielsache, *f.*, -n.

track, Spur, *f.*, -en.

tramp, Landstreicher, *m.*, -s, —.

translate, übersetzen.

translation, Übersetzung, *f.*, -en.

travel, reisen (*i.*).

traveler, Reisende(r), *adj. used as noun*.

tree, Baum, *m.*, -es, -e.
 trick, Streich, *m.*, -es, -e.
 trip, Reise, *f.*, -n.
 trouble, (= cares) Sorge, *f.*, -n;
 (= effort) Mühe, *f.*, -n.
 true, wahr; (= faithful) treu.
 trunk, Stamm, *m.*, -es, -e.
 trust, trauen, *w. dat.*
 truth, Wahrheit, *f.*
 truthful, wahrhaft.
 try, versuchen.
 tub, Tonne, *f.*, -n.
 turn, Reihe, *f.*, -n; in —, der Reihe
 nach; now it is your —, nun ist die
 Reihe an dir.
 turn, drehen; *sep.*, umkehren (*f.*);
refl., wenden, wandte, gewandt; —
 back, *sep.*, zurückkehren (*f.*); —
 pale, bleich werden, ward or wurde,
 o (*f.*); — to, *sep. and refl.*, umwen-
 den an, *w. acc.*; zuwenden, *w. dat.*
 twelve, zwölf.
 twenty, zwanzig.
 twenty-eight, achtundzwanzig.
 twenty-one, einundzwanzig.
 twenty-six, sechsundzwanzig.
 twice, zweimal.
 two, zwei.

U

umbrella, Regenschirm, *m.*, -s, -e.
 unchanged, unverändert.
 uncle, Onkel, *m.*, -s, —.
 undaunted, unverzagt.
 under, unter.
 understand, verstehen, verstand, ver-
 standen.
 unhappy, unglücklich.
 unite, vereinigen.

United States, *pl.*, die Vereinigten
 Staaten.
 university, Universität, *f.*, -en.
 unlock, *sep.*, aufschließen, o, o.
 unsafe, unsicher.
 unselfish, uneigennützig.
 untie, *sep.*, aufknöten.
 until, *conj.*, bis; *prep.*, bis zu.
 up, auf; hinauf.
 upon, auf.
 upset, *sep.*, umstürzen.
 use, Gebrauch, *m.*, -s, -e.
 use, gebrauchen; — for, gebrauchen
 zu.
 useful, nützlich.
 utter, *sep.*, ausstoßen, ie, o.

V

vacant, leer.
 vain, vergeblich; in —, vergebens.
 valley, Tal, *n.*, -es, -er.
 valuable, wertvoll.
 various, verschieden.
 vegetable garden, Gemüsegarten,
m., -s, -e.
 very, sehr; — much, *of degree*, sehr;
 — well, gut; schön; sehr schön.
 vice, Laster, *n.*, -s, —.
 Victoria, Vittoria, *f.*
 victorious, sieghaft; siegreich.
 victory, Sieg, *m.*, -es, -e.
 view, Ansicht, *f.*, -en; a — of, ein
 Blick auf, *w. acc.*
 vigorous, rüstig.
 village, Dorf, *n.*, -es, -er.
 violent, heftig; most violently, aufs
 heftigste.
 violinist, Geiger, *m.*, -s, —.
 virtue, Tugend, *f.*, -en.
 visible, sichtbar.

visit, Besuch, *m.*, -s, -e.
 visit, besuchen.
 voice, Stimme, *f.*, -n.
 voyage, Seereise, *f.*, -n.

W

wagon, Wagen, *m.*, -s, —.
 wait, warten; — for, warten auf,
w. acc.; erwarten.
 wake, *trans.*, wecken; *intrans.*,
 wachen.
 walk, Spaziergang, *m.*, -s, -e.
 walk, gehen, ging, gegangen (*i.*);
 treten, *a, e* (*i.*).
 wall, Wand, *f.*, -e; of stone, Mauer,
f., -n.
 want, wünschen; wollen.
 war, Krieg, *m.*, -es, -e.
 warm, wärmen.
 warm, warm.
 wash, waschen, *u, a*.
 watch, Taschenuhr, *f.*, -en.
 watch, wachen; (= observe) be-
 obachten.
 water, Wasser, *n.*, -s, —.
 water drop, Wassertropfen, *m.*, -s,
 —.
 water nymph, Wassernymphe, *f.*,
 -n.
 wave, Welle, *f.*, -n.
 way, Weg, *m.*, -es, -e; (= manner)
 Weise, *f.*.
 we, wir.
 weak, schwach, schwächlich.
 wealth, Reichthum, *m.*, -s.
 weapon, Waffe, *f.*, -n.
 wear, tragen, *u, a*; — out, *sep.*,
 abtragen, *u, a*.

weather, Wetter, *n.*, -s, —.
 weave, weben, *o, o*.
 weaver, Weber, *m.*, -s, —; Weberin,
f., -nen.
 web, Gewebe, *n.*, -s, —.
 week, Woche, *f.*, -n; once every —,
 einmal die Woche.
 weep, weinen.
 weight, Last, *f.*, -en.
 well, *adj.*, wohl, gut; (= healthy)
 gesund; as — as, sowohl als; so-
 wohl . . . wie auch; *adv.*, nun.
 Weser, Weser, *f.*.
 west, Westen, *m.*, -s.
 what, was; welcher, welche, wel-
 ches; — a, was für ein, eine, ein;
 — is your name? Wie ist Ihr
 Name?
 wheel, Rad, *n.*, -es, -er.
 when, *conj.*, wenn; *ba*; of a single
 action in the past, als; after
 scarcely, so; *interrog.*, wann.
 where, wo.
 whether, ob.
 which, *interrog. pron.*, welcher,
 welche, welches; *rel. pron.*, der,
 die, das; welcher, welche, welches.
 while, Weile, *f.*, -n.
 while, *conj.*, indem; indessen.
 white, weiß.
 who, *interrog. pron.*, wer; *rel.*
pron., der, die, das; welcher,
 welche, welches.
 whoever, wer; wer auch.
 whole, ganz.
 why, warum.
 wicked, schlecht; gottlos.
 wide, weit; breit.
 wife, Weib, *n.*, -es, -er; Frau, *f.*,
 -en.

wild, *wild*; — with, *wild vor*, *w. dat.*

will, *Wille*, *m.*, -*es*.

will, *future*, *werden*, *ward or wurde*,
o (f.); (= wish) *wollen*.

William, *Wilhelm*, *m.*, -*s*.

win, *gewinnen*, *a*, o.

wind, *Wind*, *m.*, -*es*, -*e*.

wind, *winden*, *a*, u.

window, *Fenster*, *n.*, -*s*, —.

wine, *Wein*, *m.*, -*es*, -*e*.

wing, *Flügel*, *m.*, -*s*, —.

winter, *Winter*, *m.*, -*s*, —.

winter month, *Wintermonat*, *m.*,
-*s*, -*e*.

wisdom, *Weisheit*, *f*.

wise, *weise*.

wish, *wünschen*; *wollen*.

with, *prep.*, mit; bei; (= at the
house of) bei; *adv.*, — that, *damit*.

within, *innerhalb*.

without, *ohne*.

withstand, *widerstehen*, *widerstand*,
widerstanden, *w. dat.*

Wittenberg, *Wittenberg*, *n.*, -*s*.

witty, *witzig*.

woman, *Weib*, *n.*, -*es*, -*er*; *Frau*
f., -*en*.

wonderful, *wunderbar*; most —, *am*
wunderbarsten.

wood, *Holz*, *n.*, -*es*, -*er*.

woodcutter, *Holzhauer*, *m.*, -*s*, —.

woods, *Wald*, *m.*, -*es*, -*er*.

word, *Wort*, *n.*, -*es*, -*e*.

work, *Arbeit*, *f.*, -*en*; (= thing pro-
duced) *Wert*, *n.*, -*es*, -*e*.

work, *arbeiten*; begin to —, *sich an*
die Arbeit machen.

world, *Welt*, *f*.

worship, *sep.*, *anbeten*.

wound, *verwunden*.

wreck, *Brad*, *n.*, -*es*, -*e*.

wreck, be wrecked, *scheitern* (f.).

write, *schreiben*, *ie*, *ie*.

writer, *Schriftsteller*, *m.*, -*s*, —.

writing, *Schrift*, *f.*, -*en*.

wrong, *Unrecht*, *n.*, -*s*, -*e*.

wrong, be —, *unrecht haben*.

Württemberg, *Württemberg*, *n.*, -*s*.

Y

yard, *Hof*, *m.*, -*es*, -*e*.

year, *Jahr*, *n.*, -*es*, -*e*.

yellow, *gelb*; bright —, *hellgelb*.

yes, *ja*; *ja wohl*.

yesterday, *gestern*.

yet, *noch*.

yield, *sep.*, *nachgeben*, *a*, *e*.

yonder, *dort*.

you, *familiar*, *sing.*, *du*; *pl.*, *ihr*;
formal, *Sie*.

young, *jung*.

your, *familiar*, *sing.*, *dein*, *deine*,
dein; *pl.*, *euer*, *euer*, *euer*; *formal*,

Ihr, *Ihre*, *Ihr*.

youth, *Jugend*, *f.*; (= young man)

Jüngling, *m.*, -*s*, -*e*.

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¶ The first lessons have been made short and simple, in order to allow for the initial difficulties. The exercises are composed of sentences connected in sense so far as this is possible without detriment to the application of the principles and repetition of words. Each lesson includes generally four exercises: a review, a portion of French text, a set of questions based on the text and usually followed by a grammar drill, and an English exercise based entirely on the text and on the rules developed in the lesson. Reading lessons are introduced at intervals and may serve also as exercises in pronunciation, dictation, conversation, or review of rules.

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